

Fifth Series Vol. XXXVII No. 30

Wednesday, April 3, 1974  
Chaitra 13, 1896 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



*(Vol. XXVII contains Nos. 21 to 30)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4 00

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 3, 1974

Chaitra 13, 1896 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Request by Andhra Pradesh Government for Experienced Officers from the Centre for Formulation of State's Plan

\*546 SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government propose to help the State Planning Boards with financial and technical help and

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Centre for services of experienced officers from the Centre to help in formulation of the State's Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) A Central scheme of financial assistance to States has been launched w.e.f. 1972-73 under which the Centre bears two-thirds of the additional expenditure to be incurred by the States on the setting up of State Planning Boards and strengthening of their Planning Departments. So far as technical help is concerned, the same is made available on the request of the State Governments

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on an informal basis. The scheme of assistance for strengthening planning machinery also envisages the engaging of non government consultants for which also the Central Government would bear two thirds of the expenditure.

(b) No Sir

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY

It has been mentioned that two thirds of the additional expenditure is borne by the Centre. May I know what is the nature of the technical help which the Centre proposes to give to the States?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA We have requested the State Governments to help their Planning Boards with a Deputy Chairman who should be as far as possible an expert and other experts and at the same time we have requested them to strengthen their whole planning mechanism at the State level, and for that purpose two thirds of the expenditure is given by the Central Government.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY

Is the hon. Minister aware that the Andhra Government lacks technical assistance with regard to the ground water survey etc. and if so may I know whether the Planning Minister will give technical advice for the ground water survey from the Central scheme?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA So far there is no such request from the Andhra Government. But if at all they make any proposal we shall look into it.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** In reply to part (a) of the question the Minister said that two-thirds of the additional expenditure for technical help will be borne by the Centre in relation to the setting of the State Planning Boards. In view of the shortage of food in our country, the Kunur Drainage Scheme has been included in the fifth Plan of West Bengal

**MR SPEAKER :** This is not an individual question. This is a general question.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** This is related to part (a) of the answer. After 15 days, I am putting a supplementary question.

**MR SPEAKER :** That does not mean that you can put any question.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** The Kunur Drainage Scheme has been included in the fifth Plan of West Bengal. If it is implemented, one and a half lakh quintals of paddy will be produced every year.

So, I would like to know whether the Central Government will give financial help to implement the Kunur Drainage scheme to meet the food shortage?

**MR SPEAKER :** The question is in regard to the advice to be given to the State Planning Boards and not in regard to the schemes. I am sorry. When you have come after fifteen days, you should have come with much more preparation.

**SHRI K LAKKAPPA :** Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Planning Commission has issued any guidelines to the States, in regard to their Plans, in order to augment as well as mop up their resources and to build up the infrastructure in the States. If so, what are the guidelines issued so far?

**MR SPEAKER :** The question is in regard to the request for experienced officers.

**SHRI K LAKKAPPA :** We do not want to know about the officers and their experience. I would like to know about the guidelines from the Centre, in regard to implementation of the States' Plans.

**MR SPEAKER :** May I know what are the guidelines of your supplementary?

**SHRI K LAKKAPPA :** I would like to know what are the guidelines issued so far in relation to implementation of Plans, in the various States including Andhra Pradesh.

**MR SPEAKER :** Mr Lakkappa, the question was whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Centre for the services of experienced officers from the Centre for helping in the formulation of the State's Plan.

**SHRI K LAKKAPPA :** My question arises out of this.

**MR SPEAKER :** I do not want to enter into arguments. You better dispose of this as you like.

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D P DHAR) :** It will be noticed that the objectives which had to be satisfied in the preparation of the State Plans as well as the Central Plan were very clearly enunciated in the Approach document to the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Plans of the Central Ministries as well as the Plans of the State Governments were formulated according to the printed guidelines, if I may say so, which are available in the approach document. We have ensured, as far as it was humanly possible, in the Planning Commission, that the State Plans are formulated according to those guidelines and so are the Plans formulated by the Central Ministries.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA :** Is the Planning Commission also contemplating giving assistance for building up district level planning machineries?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Nahata, this was about the request from Andhra. Your question is not relevant. We pass on to the next question.

**Difficulties of Bengali Film Producers due to restriction on Cinema Advertisement space in Newspapers**

\*547 **SHRI R N BARMAN** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bengali Film Producers have recently submitted a memorandum regarding the difficulties felt by them due to restriction on cinema advertisement space in Newspapers,

(b) if so, the contents of the Memorandum, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) :** (a) No such memorandum has been received in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

(b) and (c) . Do not arise

**SHRI R N BARMAN** May I know whether some local newspapers of West Bengal are facing a financial crisis due to the monetary losses on account of this restriction? If so, what alternative proposals do Government have to remove the financial difficulties of the newspapers?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I K. GUJRAL) :** This is something between the film exhibitors and the newspaper owners. They want to charge at certain

rates and naturally the Government of India cannot go into it.

**SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUR :** Is it a fact that Bengali films have international standards and quite a large of them actually won international prizes and whether these standard films are dying out every day because of paucity of market, the Bengali market being a limited one? If so, what steps are being taken by the Government to keep this artistic film industry living in West Bengal?

**SHRI I K GUJRAL** I agree that by and large, Bengali films are good films and some of the outstanding producers like Mr Satyajit Ray express themselves through the Bengali film medium. Therefore, we are very keen that the Bengali film should be further extended to other areas. One idea is to think in terms of dubbing the Bengali films in Hindi and other Indian languages so that the market gets extended. This idea has been with the West Bengal Government for some time. Some other steps suggested by the Dutt Committee for improving the film industry are also under the consideration of the West Bengal Government. The Government of India are keen to give all possible assistance to see that the Bengali film industry gets out of the present crisis.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER** May I know whether any financial help will be given to dub Bengali films in Hindi and other regional languages and in English?

**SHRI I K. GUJRAL** Yes, Sir. We would be willing to give assistance if some specific proposition is made. As a matter of fact, I have suggested to one or two producers to come forward with some specific proposition. Unfortunately nobody has come forward yet.

**Laying off of Workers in Cement Factories for want of Coal**

\*550. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement factories have started laying off of workers owing to coal shortage; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

The requirement of coal for the cement industry has been assessed at 5.20 lakhs tonnes per month against which an allocation of 4.57 lakh tonnes per month was planned. However, the actual supplies of coal to cement factories during the period September, 1973 to February, 1974 were much lower between 2.73 lakh tonnes and 3.47 lakh tonnes per month.

As a result, the following factories had either closed or laid off workers for varying periods according to the coal stock position in the respective factories.

*Factories which have laid off workers*

1. India Cements, Talaiuthu.
2. India Cement, Sankaridrug.
3. A.C.C., Madukkarai.
4. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Dalmiapuram.

*Factories which were closed for want of coal*

1. A.C.C., Dwarka.
2. U.P. State Cement Corporation, Churk.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : The statement does not give actually how many workers have been laid off. First it was wagon shortage, then power cut and water shortage. Now it is coal shortage. While acute shortage of coal had resulted in the hampering of production, non-availability of wagons has resulted in the accumulation of stocks. The net result is that already workers in four factories have been laid off and two factories have been closed. What steps do the ministry propose to take to reimburse the workers and help them?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There are rules for payment to laid off workers. That will be done by the industrial units concerned. No special step need be taken by the Government in this regard.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : May I know whether he has received any representation from the trade unions as well as the manufacturers urging the Government to avert the crisis that the industry is facing by allotting wagons to remove the mounting stocks?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. Various representations have been received. The Ministry of Industrial Development have been taking up the matter with the railways and the Ministry of Coal and Mines. We are trying to improve the situation with regard to the availability of coal and the movement of coal.

श्री बाबू किशोर : क्या कोई विशेष इशारा या कोई कार्य करने के लिए वे सीमेंट फैक्ट्री वाले इकट्ठे हो कर सीमेंट की कटौत करके या बिले बर्सेन

का से बाध करा रहे हैं? क्या वह बात सही है और इस की दृष्टिकोणीयता यह करार देने ?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** We all know the crisis is due to the inadequate supply of coal and, in some cases, non-availability of power. There is no question of the cement manufacturers coming together and then creating a crisis.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL :** What steps has he taken to improve the movement of coal by using coastal shipping?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** We are trying to use coastal shipping for moving coal in certain cases, particularly to the southern zone. But, unfortunately the availability of shipping is also limited.

**SHRI K. GOPAL :** From the statement I find that only four factories in Tamil Nadu have laid off workers. May I know how many factories are there in the country and why only the four factories in Tamil Nadu are affected. Why should there be this discrimination?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** There is no question of discrimination. The question specifically referred to factories which have laid off workers. It is not as if the other factories are not affected. They are also affected, but not to that extent. Almost all the factories are affected by want of coal and also the non-availability of wagons.

**SHRI K. GOPAL :** Tamil Nadu is the worst-affected.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** They are the farthest from the coal fields, being in the south. Therefore, it is becoming difficult for coal to reach there, particularly in this crisis.

**SHRI P. R. SHENOY :** What steps have been taken for the regular supply of coal

to cement factories in the southern and western region of the country?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** Recently, the source of coal and the units to which coal has to be supplied have been linked together. In that way, they are trying to organise the movement. So far as the railways are concerned, the hon. Members are aware of the difficulties due to labour trouble. That is why coal is not moving. In addition to that, they are threatening a total strike in which case it will certainly affect not only cement but also other items.

*Attempt to Liquidate Approvers in the Ananda Marg Murder Case*

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\*551. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :**  
**SHRI RAM PRAKASH :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that there was an organised attempt to liquidate the Approvers in the Ananda Marg murder case;

(b) whether any high officials are involved; and

(c) if so, the names of the culprits?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The facts are being ascertained from the Government of Bihar.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये आनन्दमार्गी हत्या की घटना देश में कर रहे हैं जिस की कोई हद और हिमाच नहीं है। क्या मैं आप की इजाजत से मंत्री महोदय से कुछ सवाल हूँ कि कितने निरदोष नवयुवकों

के प्राण लिये गए, (बी) कितने मार्गी हत्यारों को गिरफ्तार किया गया उन के जो सरकार हैं बी सरकार उन को छोड़कर और (सी) क्या हत्यारों के सरकार बी सरकार से पटना सेंट्रल जेल में जा कर वहाँ के कुछ मानवीय सदस्य, कुछ खास रूप के नेता मिले थे और कुछ संज्ञा की बी ? इन तीन बातों का जवाब आप देने की कृपा करें।

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** It is true that some members of Ananda Marg have come to notice for indulging in violent activities. The case to which the question refers is one such case in which very serious charges have been made against the Head of Ananda Marg and the case is still pending. While the case was pending, one of the accused persons was being brought to Patna from Gaya, and when the jeep had reached outside the court of District Magistrate, Patna, a young man of about 25-26 years of age threw a hand grenade at the accused. Fortunately, the grenade, which was of military origin, did not explode. After throwing the grenade, the assailant opened fire from a revolver, but the shots did not hit anybody. On hearing the alarm raised by the escort party, the assailant ran towards the Ganga river and jumped into it. The Police party chased him and two constables jumped in the Ganges in hot pursuit and were able to arrest the assailant. The revolver, however, could not be recovered. The assailant was later identified as Avadhoot Binaynand of Ananda Marg. During the course of interrogation, the assailant stated that the attempt on the life of Madhavanand was in pursuance of a conspiracy hatched by some fanatic Margis. The case is being investigated. This is not the only case in which the followers of Ananda Marg have been implicated. There is a fanatic group which have indulged in acts of violence from time to time and Government has been taking action against them as and when it comes to their notice.

श्री कमुना प्रसाद बंसल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने प्रश्न में पूछा था कि सेंट्रल जेल में मिलने के बिना जो चार मानवीय सदस्य गये थे, वे कौन थे ...

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : उन के नाम नहीं बताये गये।

श्री कमुना प्रसाद बंसल : कृपया उन के नाम तो बतायें।

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** This is an important point. It should not be concealed from the House. Members have a right to know that.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) :** In his question he has asked for two points of information. One was how many people have actually been murdered. Wherever we got any clue or reliable information, the police had done immediate investigation and people have been arrested and the cases are going on, including the recent one. Otherwise, it is impossible for us to say what other persons were affected or about the actual number of murders that were committed by this group.

The last point on which he asked for information was whether some Members of Parliament and others did seek an interview and got the interview with Shri P. R. Sarkar. I think, on an earlier occasion, I have myself mentioned in the House that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Samar Guha and two other gentlemen did interview Shri Sarkar in the jail in question.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** What was the purpose?

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT :** That is not known.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** For what purpose they met him. That we would like

to know because large scale violence is taking place in Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should not disturb the House. He may please resume his seat.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know whether the Home Ministry knows how many cases have actually been lodged with the Police and in how many cases proceedings against Ananda Murti were started before the last occasion and is it not a fact that there was evidence also that when Mr. Jyoti Bosu went to Patna three or four years ago, these Ananda Margis fired on him but accidentally Mr. Jyoti Bosu was saved but one of the friends of Mr. Jyoti Bosu was killed and evidence was given that it was the Ananda Margis who fired on Mr. Jyoti Bosu. So, my first question is : How many cases have been registered by the Police against this Ananda Murti and of these cases, whether firing on Mr. Jyoti Bosu by these fellows was also recorded in the Police Station and the case was hushed up subsequently by the Government. I do not know whether at the instance of the Centre or the Bihar Government, it was hushed up.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : The hon. Member has given a great deal of information.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It is known to everybody.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : If everybody knows it, then no question need be answered here.

So far as this question is concerned, the questioner wants to know whether any officers were involved in this. That is the main point. So far as the first question was concerned, I have already answered in the positive.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The hon. Minister should not try to avoid answering my question. How many cases have been lodged with the Police?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : For that I will require notice...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhattacharyya you are asking a specific question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Whether it is relevant or not, it is for you to consider.

MR. SPEAKER : I hope you will really depend on me.

The question is one in very general terms about the organised attempt to liquidate the approvers in the Ananda Marg murder case. But you are asking about many details and a particular name. So, it is much better that you give a separate notice if you are interested in any particular case.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This shows the attitude of the Government.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing because that is my own experience. If I could put the question in that manner, the Ananda Margis first used to go to the students and youth hostels and appeal to the youth. This is my own experience. They came to my room also. I know personally that those who opposed him, some of them were killed. I have relevant information which I can place before the Home Ministry. Only a year and a half back these supporters of Ananda Marg who opposed P. R. Sarkar came to Delhi for protection of the Home Ministry and I personally told them to meet Mr. K. C. Pant who was at that time in the Home Ministry...



**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** He is not putting the question, Sir.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Should I be guided by him or by the Speaker, Sir?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let me listen to his question

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** So, I want to know ..

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** On the contrary he is giving information to the House.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Yes, I am giving information. Why are you worried?

I would like to know from the Minister whether his Ministry is aware that in the recent incidents at Patna efforts were made by the Ananda Marg leaders to go to a section of the students and the youth and request them to create a situation which may directly go against the Government.

**MR. SPEAKER :** How is it relevant?

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** I have the information. I would like to know from the Government I know it (*Interruptions*). Why should Mr Chavda be worried? I will prove it in the House within one month what these people have done. I would like to know from the Minister whether his Ministry has information that they tried to provoke a section of the students and youth in Bihar and also others who are not concerned with the students and the youth community to create a situation against the Government. I would like to know it.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are not listening to the Speaker at all. The question is very simple :

"Attempt to liquidate approvers in the Ananda Marg Murder Case".

You are giving the information to the Minister and not asking the question.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** That is why I interrupted.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** I know why you interrupted.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** It has been reported widely that a section of Government officials including certain people in the Police have been very much in connivance with the Ananda Marg and the followers of the Ananda Marg. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that these officials also are involved in these murders and whether there is any attempt to hide the fact and if so, whether the Ministry has made any scrutiny or examination of the allegations.

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT :** As I stated in the original answer, we have asked for information from the State Government and we have not yet received any such details

की मरु मिलने : प्रश्नक महोदय, प्रश्न यह है

whether there was an organised attempt to liquidate the approvers in the Ananda Marg murder case.

अभी हमारे चार मंसद सदस्यों के बारे में यहाँ पर मरान पूछा गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या कोई भी किसी की-की को बिना जेल एवांरिटीज की इजाजत के मार सकता है और क्या मुनाफा के लक्ष्य जेल का कोई अधिकारी मौजूद नहीं रहता? अगर यह बात सही है कि इजाजत जरूरी है और अधिकारी मौजूद रहता है तो मेरा सीधा सवाल है क्या एजुकेशनल लिक्विडेट करने के बारे में हमारे चार मिनिस्त्रों ने जानकारी मांगी है कोई बात-चीत की? मैं इसका स्पष्ट जवाब "हाँ" या "ना" में चाहता हूँ।

की क्या जबरन सीमित : हम विषय में हमारे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : सूचना का क्या मतलब है? यह कार्यवाहक अटैन्ड के बारे में सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सूचना होती तो कहते।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो "न" कहें। अपने ही सदस्यों के खिलाफ कीचड़ उठालने का प्रयास किया जाता है तो मूढ़ मंत्री श्री को स्पष्ट जवाब देना चाहिए। अगर कार्यवाहक अटैन्ड में सम्मिलित है तो उनके खिलाफ आप कार्यवाही कीजिए कानूनी। अगर इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं हुई है तो मंत्री महोदय का स्पष्ट खुलासा करना चाहिए। कांग्रेस के सम्मुख कीचड़ उठाने जायें और मंत्री महोदय स्पष्टीकरण न करें, यह बात अच्छी नहीं है। अगर उन्होंने कोई नमन काम किया है तो आप कानूनी कार्यवाही करें। (अव्यवस्था)।

MR. SPEAKER You seek no information about it.

श्री मधु लिमये मैं यह पूरा जानकारी दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER Please do not make a speech.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I want an answer to my question

MR. SPEAKER : He has no information on it

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE . You have permitted a question which was a motivated question. Aspersions were cast on the Members of this House.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री श्री स्पष्ट उत्तर दें। धानन्द-मूर्ति सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का मेम्बर है क्या? बेकार की बातें करते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : You got a chance. He says that he has no information

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We would not allow our motives to be challenged. We would not allow aspersions to be cast on Members of Parliament. We want a categorical answer.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The way the hon. Member is getting excited is in fact quite suspicious

(Interruptions)

The hon. Member on our side merely asked whether certain people had gone and interviewed this individual

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : In the context of this question

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI I do not think it was in that context

When such an incident arises, many people ask questions related to the main question which in this case is the Ananda Marg. I think it was in that context that the question was asked. He neither implied nor stated—you can see the record later on that these hon. members had entered into a conspiracy to murder anybody. But whether they had spoken about other conspiracies and about what has later happened in Bihar—that is another question about which we do not have information, but it is possible

MR. SPEAKER - Mr Chaudhuri Ram Prakash, I am sorry, you came late.

श्री राम प्रकाश The statement says that facts are being ascertained from the Government of Bihar

यह सूचना जब तक आपक पास था जायेगी?

श्री राम प्रकाश मिर्जा यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि कब तक था जायेगी लेकिन उनको ताकीद की जा रही है।

Permission from DGTD for diversification of Production

\*553. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA - Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the

reply given on the 5th December, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 3525 regarding Irregularities in issue of COB licence and state :

(a) whether no permission from DGTD was obtained for diversifying production;

(b) if not, whether Government will provide reference number and date of each permission;

(c) if no record has been maintained whether it is a case of irregularity and should be investigated; and

(d) whether no records relating to the issue of licences/permissions under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act can be destroyed ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) In terms of the Press Note dated 27-10-1966 copy laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library Sec No. LT 66/2/74] industrial undertakings were given the freedom to diversify for the manufacture of new articles without any licence provided :

- (i) no additional plant and machinery was installed except minor balancing, equipment procured indigenously,
- (ii) no additional expenditure of foreign exchange was involved,
- (iii) the diversification did not exceed 25% of the total production, and
- (iv) the diversification did not include specified items which were listed primarily with a view to afford protection to small scale industries.

Such undertakings were required to intimate to the DGTD or other appropriate technical authorities concerned the particulars regarding their revised manufacturing programme and the new article proposed to be manufactured. No permission as such was required to be obtained for diversifying production.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) According to the Administrative orders regarding classification of files, files of cases in which licences have been granted are treated as permanent records.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : COB licences were based on diversification. They were granted subject to the condition that they have to intimate to the D.G.T.D. May I know whether the Government will scrap the COB licences issued to the industrial undertakings where they have not intimated this to the D.G.T.D. ? Have they intimated about diversification of production ? If so, when ? If not, may I know the reason for not scrapping this illegal licence ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member has put more than 20 questions on the subject. I do not know what is troubling the hon. Member. I would like to discuss this matter with him to find out what he is wanting to establish. There are two notifications with regard to diversification. One is of 1966 about which we are concerned. And, we have been answering the point with regard to that. Then, the hon. Member has put another question which is unstarred where he has referred to 1969 Notification. The 1969 notification is by the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry. That refers to diversification with regard to the manufacture of drugs. As far as that is concerned, that is no longer in force. In the Unstarred Question he wanted to know whether anybody had not reported. Certainly if it comes to our notice we will

take action. Since in all these cases raw materials are required for achieving production, they have to report, and on the basis of production, raw materials are allotted to them. This is the position. There is this safeguard there. Therefore there is no possibility of any cases where they would not have reported production.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA** The Minister has said what is in my mind, etc. My supplementary is based on what is written in page 4. It says that 'Industrial undertakings going in for the manufacture of new articles or increased production in pursuance of this relaxation will however be required to intimate to the D.G.T.D. or other appropriate technical authority concerned the particulars regarding these things. That is why I am asking this question. He has not replied to that.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM** I have replied to that.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA** It is arising from the statement given by the Minister himself.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM** There are a large number of questions, about 20 questions which the hon. Member has put. He has also raised the same point in the General Debate.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA** He has not replied on the General Debate. What am I to do, Sir? What should I do, Sir?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM** I have not been able to understand and that is why it is better if he discusses with me. We will be able to get the requisite information.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA** All right, I will discuss with him, I will not ask now.

**MR. SPEAKER** I will not allow any more questions out of this.

### Foreign Collaboration for Technical Know-how

\*55b **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the N.C.S.T. has prepared and submitted a report regarding foreign collaboration for technical know-how,

(b) if so the main recommendations of the report, and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM)** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations pertain to

(i) mechanism for constant technoeconomic evaluation and selection of appropriate technologies to be imported,

(ii) measures to prevent repetitive imports of technologies,

(iii) mechanism for the adaptation, absorption and diffusion of imported technology and its further indigenous development without continuing dependence on the foreign technology supplier.

(c) The recommendations are under consideration of Government.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** I would like to know whether it is a fact that the balance of the recommendations is less in favour now of self-reliance, that is to say, dependent on the indigenous technology, than on import of foreign technology as it is subject to certain precautions on which the balance stands as per the latest reports of the N.C.S.T.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** It depends on the indigenous technology. Even with regard to the imported technology we are not to depend upon further import of the same. Such an import would be allowed for improvement or for adaptation of the same. The attempt is to have it done within the country.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** In the very critical sectors of oil and fertilisers as also energy, is it not a fact that the Government's inclination is now pronouncedly in favour of imported foreign technology in preference to the indigenous technology that is available in the country ?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** I can give this assurance to the hon. Member that if indigenous technology is available in that area, no import of technology would be permitted whatever may be the conditions. But, the areas which the hon. Member mentioned are critical areas with regard to which the indigenous technology available is perhaps limited. And, perhaps, only in those cases and that too, where it is unavoidable, the import of technology is considered by Government.

**SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :** May I know from the hon. Minister whether, in the report prepared by the N.C.S.T., any time-limit has been envisaged ? If not, how long will the foreign collaboration be needed for these industries ?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** As a matter of fact, when we issue a licence or permission for collaboration, the time-limit is always fixed—five years or seven years or nine years—this is the relevant period—taking into account the sophistication of the technology concerned.

As far as time-limit is concerned, the report says that generally they ask for continuation of this collaboration even after

the period has elapsed—it should not be renewed after the time indicated in the licence.

**SHRI JAGNNATH RAO :** May I know the area in which foreign collaboration for the technical know-how is still required ?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** There is a publication 'Guidelines to Industries' where it has been indicated the time up to which the foreign collaboration is allowed. In that publication the time-limit up to which such foreign collaboration is permitted is indicated.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK :** May I know from the hon. Minister whether the National Committee on Science and Technology, besides engaging itself with the import of technology has also given any thought to the export of whatever technology that we have got from this country ? And has it been possible to arrive at a conclusion in the matter of self-reliance regarding the balance between the import and export and not to make it as a sort of one-way traffic ?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** The hon. Member has made a very relevant point. It will not be possible for any country to depend upon indigenous technology alone. At the same time, it should not be a one-way traffic that we go on getting the technology from abroad but we do not export any of our technologies to other countries. But, fortunately, during the last few years, we have started exporting our technology, particularly, to the African countries and also to South East Asian countries and, to a certain extent, to the Middle-East Countries. And our technologies have been accepted by them and some of their industries are working on that basis.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government would be inclined to have an expert opinion from technologists

and scientists, especially from countries like Japan, to evolve a new small unit technology which was propounded by the late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, which would be based on electricity and diesel and could be actually dispersed in the small villages in view of the problems of inadequacy of capital, large population and unemployment ?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** Does it arise out of this question ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has said what he had to say. I do not think that he is concerned with the answer.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** It is a valuable suggestion.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** I would like to know whether Government would be inclined to accept this suggestion and examine it in depth ?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** Certainly, when the hon. Member has made a suggestion, and particularly one which is associated with the late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, we have to give consideration to it.

#### **Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Citizens of Yugoslavia in India**

\*557. **SHRISHANKERRAO SAVANT :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of citizens of Yugoslavia who have been found guilty of violating foreign exchange control regulations during 1973-74;

(b) what was their *modus operandi*;

(c) which Indians have aided and abetted them; and

(d) the action taken against the Indians and the Yugoslavs for these offences ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) No case of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations Law by any citizen of Yugoslavia has come to the notice of the Directorate of Enforcement during the year 1973-74.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT :** Have Government seen newspaper reports to the effect that...

**MR. SPEAKER :** When he has categorically denied it, how does it arise ?

**SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT :** There were newspaper reports to that effect. Why did they not deny it especially when a friendly country was involved ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He does not believe the hon. Minister ? He has given a categorical reply to it.

**SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT :** There were newspaper reports that some Yugoslav citizens were involved. I want to know why they were not denied, especially since Yugoslavia is a friendly country.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** I do not know to which press report the hon. Member is referring, and, therefore, I cannot say whether it needed any rebuttal or formal denial by Government or not.

**SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT :** Were the citizens of any other country involved in such affairs ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** I would advise him to give separate notice.

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone communications in Rural areas during Fifth Plan

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\*558. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :  
SHRI TARUN GOGOI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any special provision to provide better Postal, Telegraph and Telephone communications in the rural areas of the country during the Fifth Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features of these provisions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) I. *Postal Services* :

It is proposed to provide post offices at Gram Panchayat Villages which are at distance of over 2 miles from the nearest P.O. in normal rural areas and very-backward Hilly areas during the 5th Plan. This would provide better postal facilities in rural areas including increased frequency of delivery of mails.

II. *Telecom Services* :

It is proposed to open 5000 public call offices and 7000 telegraph offices during the fifth Five Year Plan.

The detailed policy to be observed for opening such offices is under examination.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. In view of the Government's desire to provide better facilities in the rural areas, may I ask for specific information whether the P&T authorities consider it desirable to declare the community development block head quarters as cate-

gory station for providing a public call office ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: That matter is under examination.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : It is very essential for the development of rural areas and communication facilities that smaller units of administration and development are created there. May I know whether in the hilly and especially the backward areas, Government would consider it desirable to give some relaxation of the criteria for creating these subdivisions, divisions etc. ?

PROF. SHER SINGH. We do give relaxation and we have given relaxation in some cases. We have recently started a telegraph division at Dharmasala in relaxation of the normal standard

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : The postal telegraph and telephone facilities still continue to be urban-oriented. May I know the total allocation for the rural areas for the development of postal, telegraph and telephone facilities ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : I cannot give just now the exact figure of expenditure that is to be incurred. I have indicated that 5000 public call offices and 7000 telegraph offices are to be opened in the rural areas during the Fifth Plan.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : How many in the urban areas ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : It will be about 7 lakh odd telephones.

In the rural areas, there is not much demand.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not much demand ?

**PROF SHER SINGH** As regards PCOs, we open PCOs if we get 25 per cent of income of the expenditure we incur. Even, if only 25 per cent return is got we open a PCO. But sometimes even 25 per cent is not recovered. For backward areas, we have decided to insist on only 15 per cent recovery and for hilly areas only 10 per cent recovery. Even that is not coming.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER** The hon. Minister said just now that in the Fifth Plan period 5000 public call offices and 7000 telegraph offices will be opened in rural areas. Out of these how many will be opened in West Bengal in each category?

**AN HON. MEMBER** For Kerala also

**PROF SHER SINGH** We have not yet finalised how many PCOs will be opened in each State.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण शर्माजी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि पीक हज़ार टेलीफोन एकमचज़ खोल जायेंगे। देशान में जो एक्स्पेंसिव गवर्नमेंट चल रहे हैं, उनका कार्य ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें सुधार करने के लिये क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

श्री० शेर सिंह कई जगह में जायगन ग्रामी है कि गाँवों में जो ग्राम एकमचज़ है उनकी सविम ठीक नहीं है। उसका ठीक करने के लिये हम उनका काम बना रहे हैं। उनकी देख-भाल करने के लिये हम एक इजीनियरिंग सुपरवाइजर और उनकी मरम्मत करने के लिये मैकेनिक, रखेंगे ताकि उनकी सविम ठीक तरह से हो।

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI** Most of the post offices in the rural areas are extra-departmental. Is there any proposal under consideration for the reorganisation and improvement of emoluments and other

service conditions of the extra-departmental staff so that postal services in the rural areas really become efficient and useful?

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY** You will have noticed that recently the emoluments of these extra-departmental employees have been increased.

श्री माधुराज शेरवार क्या यह सही है कि देशानों क्षेत्र में जो पोस्ट ऑफिस खोल जाते हैं, गवर्नमेंट उनका यह कह कर बन्द कर देती है कि उनसे बाटा जाता है। यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी स्कीम चलाना चाहती है जिससे ग्रामगण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पोस्ट ऑफिस पत्रिक की वेंमिनियों के लिये खोल जायेंगे कि नफा कमान के लिये?

श्री० शेर सिंह नफा कमान के लिये पोस्ट ऑफिस नहीं खोल जाते हैं। जैसा कि मैंने अभी PCOs के बारे में कहा है अगर 25 प्रतिशत ग्रामदनी हो जायें, तो हम पोस्ट ऑफिस खोल देंगे और अगर बैकवर्ड एरियाज़ में 15 प्रतिशत भाँ ग्रामदनी हो जायें, तो हम वहाँ पोस्ट ऑफिस खोल देंगे। मुनाफा कमान की बात नहीं है। यह सेवा का काम है। हम ध्यान रखते हैं कि जहाँ भी जरूरत हो वहाँ नकमान होने पर भी पोस्ट ऑफिस खोलें और लोगों का सुविधा दें।

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN** How do they calculate the cost supposed to be recovered from the people of a particular village? Does it include the total overhead cost or only to the recurring cost of running the telephone service? Secondly, in the Fifth Plan, how many post and telegraph offices are going to be opened in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab?

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY** We expect to open about 31,000 post offices in the Fifth Plan in the country. The financial outlay is roughly Rs. 85 crores. We are also thinking of rationalising it. Some States have more post and telegraph offices and some have not. Therefore, we want to see that every State is served better.



झांसी, उत्तर प्रदेश में रेडियो स्टेशन

\* 559. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार झांसी में रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर कब तक निर्णय होगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बुन्देलखंड के इस क्षेत्र की रेडियो स्टेशन के लिये कब तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up a Radio Station in Jhansi for the present.

(c) A radio station is already being set up at Chhatarpur in Madhya Pradesh to serve Bundelkhand region. Chhatarpur has been selected, in preference to Jhansi, in view of its central location in Bundelkhand region.

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनके मंत्रालय के भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों ने ये आश्वासन दिये हैं कि झांसी में योजना के अन्तर्गत रेडियो स्टेशन खोलने के प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है। बुन्देलखंड का ऐतिहासिक महत्व भी है और साहित्यिक महत्व भी है—वहाँ वैधिलीकरण युग ने जन्म लिया और वहाँ 1857 में लक्ष्मीबाई ने क्रांति की थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के आश्वासनों, और बुन्देलखंड के महत्व, को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में पुनर्विचार करने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, झांसी के महत्व के बारे में हम सबको जानम है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो बताया है, वह ठीक है। मैं मानता हूँ कि झांसी में कुछ होना चाहिये। लेकिन मुम्किन यह था नहीं कि पांचवी योजना में जो रुपया मिल रहा है,

वह इतना कम है कि हम बहुत कुछ फैलाव नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। लेकिन जो आश्वासन दिये गये हैं, उनसे वापिस आने का हमारा इरादा नहीं है। इसीलिये मैंने अबाव में कहा है कि यह बात इस वकन जेरे-जीर नहीं है। लेकिन झांसी के भुनाम्निक वी फ़िर गौर करने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या मंत्री महोदय पांचवी योजना के आखिरी वर्षों में इसको लेने पर विचार करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : मैंने ध्यान किया है कि अगर यह मुम्किन हो जाये कि रुपया मिल जाये, तो मैं झांसी के बारे में गौर करूँगा।

Request for expansion of outlay for Punjab for Fifth Plan

\*560. SHRI B. S. BHURA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has asked the Centre for the expansion of the outlay of the Fifth Plan or the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

The draft Fifth Plan proposals of the Punjab Government amounting to Rs. 929.75 crores were discussed with the State Government first at official level and then in a meeting between the Planning Commission and the Chief Minister. A final decision on the overall size of Punjab's Fifth Plan will, however, be taken only after the National Development Council has decided upon the objective formulae

for the allocation of Central assistance and market borrowings during the Fifth Plan period.

No request for the expansion of the Fifth Plan outlay has been received since the receipt of the draft Plan proposals from the State Government.

**SHRI B. S. BHAURA :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this proposal of the Punjab Government will broadly be accepted and there will be no cut in this. I want to get an assurance in this matter.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** The Punjab Government has submitted a proposal for Rs. 929.75 crores for the fifth five year Plan and, as the House may be aware, it depends on the resources to be mobilised by the State Government and also on the basis of the Central assistance and the borrowings to be made available. All these things are being considered, and the final allocation may be possible at the end of the year.

**SHRI B. S. BHAURA :** The Minister has evaded the point. I want to know from the hon. Minister, in view of the fact that there is power shortage, fertiliser shortage and diesel shortage and other shortages in Punjab, whether the Government will make special arrangements in the fifth five year Plan for providing a power plant and a fertiliser plant to the Punjab State for this purpose.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** For the whole of the country, including of course, Punjab, the Central Government would like to make all possible endeavour so that the required power and also fertilisers are made available.

#### Drive against Hoarders

\*362. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 210 on the 6th March, 1974 regarding action against hoarders, black-marketeers and food adulterators and state :

(a) Whether it is proposed to make a country-wide drive to de-hoard illegally-held stocks with popular cooperation and the immediate arrest of big hoarders; and

(b) If so, the facts thereabout and if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) and (b). As has earlier been stated in this House the State Governments have been advised to enforce the various food control orders, strengthen their machinery for dealing with blackmarketeers and hoarders, to ensure observance of the stock limits determined by Government and, where necessary, to invoke the provisions of the DIR and the maintenance of Internal Security Act with a view to disgorging hoarded stocks.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Sir, this House had been told on the 10th of August last year that the Union Government had issued directives to the State Governments to utilise DIR against hoarders and black-marketeers. So, in how many cases, throughout the country, DIR has been invoked and how many have been arrested ? Secondly, in Gujarat recently, there had been a raid for de-hoarding. What is the outcome of that and whether other States are being directed to conduct mass raids in cooperation with the people. If people give support, gherao or give information, in that case, I would like to know whether the Officers are going to arrest them or will they cooperate with them in de-hoarding the stocks ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** I have with me a statement which shows the total number of hoarders, black-marketeers and food adulterators who were in jail custody as on 30th November 1973 or who were being prosecuted. With your permission, I can lay it on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of persons in Jail custody under MISA, DIR and other Acts	Number of persons being prosecuted under DIR and other Acts	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . .	14	696	
2.	Assam . . . . .	3	162	
3.	Haryana . . . . .	2	133	
4.	Himachal Pradesh . . . .	NIL	39	
5.	Kerala . . . . .	NIL	130	
6.	Maharashtra . . . . .	1	1943	
7.	Manipur . . . . .	NIL	3	
8.	Orissa . . . . .	4	45	
9.	Punjab . . . . .	NIL	312	
10.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	7	845	
11.	Tripura . . . . .	NIL	56	
12.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	7	369	
13.	Bihar . . . . .	4	272	
14.	Gujarat . . . . .	*8	%774	
15.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . .	5	3	
16.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	15	896	
17.	Karnataka . . . . .	Information not received uptill now.		
18.	Rajasthan . . . . .	-do-	-do-	
19.	West Bengal . . . . .	-do-	-do-	
20.	Nagaland . . . . .	NIL	NIL	
21.	Meghalaya . . . . .	NIL	NIL	

\*8 persons arrested under MISA and released before 30-11-73.

%upto 30-6-1973.

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Union Territory Administrations</i>				
1 Andaman & Nicobar . . .		NIL	12	
2. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		NIL	5	
3 Delhi		NIL	303	
4 Goa, Daman & Diu		NIL	63	
5 Pondicherry		NIL	21	
6 Chandigarh		NIL	38	
7 Lakshadweep		NIL	NIL	
8 Mizoram		NIL	NIL	
9 Arunachal Pradesh		NIL	NIL	

(a) According to the information received so far from various States Governments action against hoarders, black marketeers, etc. has not been stopped but is continuing under the laws.

(b) Information in respect of States of Karnataka, Rajasthan & West Bengal are awaited.

(c) Information under Col. III relates only to the number of persons in jail custody on a particular date. As is evident from the figures of persons being prosecuted in Col. IV, even in respect of States/Union Territories, where nil information is indicated under Col. III action had been taken under the various Acts.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### **Compulsory Cess on Industries for Research and Development**

\*548 SHRI F. V. VIKHE PATIL  
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering the question of levying a compulsory cess on industries for research and development, and

(b) when a final decision is likely to be taken on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMA-

NIAM) (a) and (b) The suggestion to levy a cess as a means to promote R & D in industries was made by the National Committee on Science & Technology. It is now engaged in working out the details of the proposal which will then be submitted to Government for consideration.

Memorandum to Lt. Governor of Delhi  
By Lawrence Road Welfare Federation

\*549 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Lawrence Road Welfare Federation have submitted a Memorandum

to the Lt. Governor, Delhi on the 19th October, 1973; and

(b) if so, the gist of the demands and Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) :** (a) and (b) : The demands made by the Lawrence Road Welfare Federation concern several agencies like the DDA, the Delhi Transport Corporation, the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Administration. A statement containing a gist of the demands along with the action taken or contemplated is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No Lt 6613/74].

**इन्दौर से बम्बई तक माइक्रोवेव लाईन**

\* 552. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) इन्दौर से बम्बई तक सीधी माइक्रोवेव (टेलीफोन) लाईन डालने का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा. और

(ख) अब तक किनकी प्रगति हुई है ?

**संचार मंत्री (श्री के० ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी) (क)** इन्दौर-झुलिया-बम्बई मार्ग पर सम्पादन-कार्य चल रहा है। ध्यात है कि वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान यह प्रणाली चालू हो जाएगी।

(ख) इन्दौर से बम्बई की माइक्रोवेव लिंक प्रणाली उन प्रोजेक्ट का हिस्सा है जो दिल्ली को बम्बई से जयपुर, कोटा और झुलिया के स्थानों से जोड़ना है और जिसमें बीकानेर, जयमेर और जोधपुर का सर्कल जयपुर से तथा अहमदाबाद और भोपाल का इन्दौर से है। पूरी योजना 15.89 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से चालू की जा रही है। सभी स्थानों पर जमीन खरीद ली गई है और वहां से मड़कों का निर्माण हो गया है। इमारत और टावर बनाने का निविदा इमीनिवरी काम हो रहा है। सभी स्थानों के लिये रेडियो रिसे उपकरण लगाए

से मंगाया जा रहा है। सहायक सामान, जैसे मल्टी-प्लेक्सिंग उपकरण, पावर प्लांट, बैटरियां, टावर का सामान आदि स्वदेशी साधनों से प्राप्त किया जा रहा है।

बिहार के एक डाकखाने से बीना किए हुए लिफाफों का गायब हो जाना।

\* 554. श्री हुसैन खान कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को इस घासब की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर जिले से किमी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक द्वारा भेजे गए लगभग 60,000 रुपये के 6 बीमा जुदा लिफाफे एक डाकखाने में गायब हो गये हैं, और

(ख) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**संचार मंत्री (श्री के० ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी) (क)** जी हां।

(ख) इस मामले में पुलिस को रिपोर्ट कर दी गई है और पुलिस जांच कर रही है। पुलिस ने अभी तक संदेह में दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया है, जिसमें एक कर्मचारी रेल डाक सेवा का भी है। बिहार पुलिस और डाक-नार विभाग आपस में संपर्क बनाए हुए है।

**Delhi-Gwalior Direct Dialling**

\* 555 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during a recent visit to Gwalior, the Postmaster-General of Madhya Pradesh had assured the Madhya Pradesh Chambers of Commerce that the Telephone Trunk Dialling system between Delhi and Gwalior will be completed in 1974; and

(b) the time schedule of the schemes ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA**

REDDY): (a) No record is available to indicate whether the Postmaster-General, Madhya Pradesh Circle had given an assurance to the Madhya Pradesh Chamber of Commerce that Subscriber Trunk Dialling Service between Delhi and Gwalior would be completed in 1974.

(b) Gwalior exchange is planned to be connected to the Trunk Automatic Exchange at Agra after its commissioning in early 6th Plan period. Through Agra Trunk Automatic Exchange, Gwalior subscribers will be able to dial into Delhi telephone system.

**भारति कमन्वटेसी सर्विसिज**

\* 561. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री 'भारति कमन्वटेसी सर्विसिज' के सभास्यता प्रान्वेदन के आधार पर लाइसेंस जारी करने के बारे में 28 नवम्बर, 1973 के अन्तरागत प्रश्न संख्या 2565 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) नवम्बर, 1970 में भारति टेक्नीकल कमन्वटेसी के पञ्जीकरण से पूर्व उसके विशेषज्ञ के नाम और उनके अनुभव क्या थे. और

(ख) नवम्बर, 1970 से अब तक ऐसे लाइसेंसों को मंजूर किया है जिनके सभास्यता अथवा परियोजना प्रतिवेदन भारति कमन्वटेसी टेक्नीकल ने तैयार नहीं किए हैं ?

**औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री श्री० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) :** (क) भारति टेक्नीकल सर्विस प्रा० लि० कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रार दिल्ली और हरिद्वार के कार्यालय में पञ्जीकृत है तथा इन मन्त्रालय की परामर्शदात्री फर्म के रूप में सूचीबद्ध नहीं है। माजी गई जानकारी इन मन्त्रालय के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस आदि के आवेदन पत्रों के साथ परामर्शदात्री फर्म द्वारा तैयार की गई संभाव्यता परियोजना रिपोर्ट भेजना आवश्यक नहीं है। अतः

संभाव्यता/परियोजना रिपोर्ट के आधार पर जारी किए गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के धाकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। फिर भी, ऐसा कोई प्रकरण नहीं है जिसमें वैंसर्स मासि टेक्नीकल सर्विसेज द्वारा तैयार की गई संभाव्यता अथवा परियोजना रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आशय पत्र जारी किया गया है।

देसूरी सहस्रीय हैडक्वार्टर में एक स्कूल के निर्माण में बकाया बनने वाले एक टेलीफोन पोल का हटाया जाना

\* 563 श्री नूलचन्ध डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देसूरी सहस्रीय हैडक्वार्टर पर जो पाली जिन (गाम्बान) में है, नवकियों की पाठशाला के भवन का निर्माण रुक गया है क्योंकि अनुसूचित जाति के बाबजूद डाक और तार विभाग ने अपना पोल (खम्भा) नहीं हटाया है, और

(ख) क्या इन बारे में गांव वालों ने एक अन्य व्यक्ति को डाक तथा तार विभाग को प्रार्थना पत्र भी दिया था, और यदि हाँ, तो अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**संचार मंत्री (श्री के० ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी) :** (क) नवकियों के स्कूल के पास से डाक-तार विभाग का खम्भा हटाने का अनुसूचित मंडल इंजीनियर से तारीख 11 फरवरी, 1974 को किया गया था।

(ख) देसूरी के सरपंच और गांव के एक अन्य व्यक्ति ने मंडल इंजीनियर को तारीख 11 फरवरी, को तार भेजा है। खम्भा हटाने के खर्च (निर्गुण्टकर खर्च) की बतौर 181 रु० का डिमांड-नोट देसूरी के सरपंच के नाम तारीख 15 मार्च को भेजा गया था, जिसकी प्रतियोगी 24 मार्च को हो गई है। खम्भा हटाने का काम तत्काल शुरू कर दिया गया है।

**Look to Engineering Industries in West Bengal and Orissa**

\* 564. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :

SHRI SAKTIKUMARSARKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the loss sustained by the engineering industries in West Bengal and Orissa owing to power shortage in 1973 alone; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a). It is not possible to arrive at a precise assessment of the loss sustained by the engineering industries in West Bengal and Orissa, solely due to power shortage, as losses are caused to industries due to various factors including power shortage and also as production figures are not maintained state-wise. However, estimates available with the Government, of losses largely due to power shortage in certain engineering industries, were furnished in reply to Unstarred Question No. 421 answered in Lok Sabha on 25-7-73. The production losses for the subsequent periods have not been worked out so far.

(b) The steps taken by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, to reduce power shortage include :

- (1) Construction of sanctioned interstate and inter-regional transmission links is being accelerated to enable transfer of power from surplus areas to neighbouring deficit areas, so as to ensure optimum utilisation of the available generating capacity.
- (2) The projects which are at an advanced stage of construction are being expedited.
- (3) The progress of civil works is being accelerated wherever possible.

Minimum Pay in Indian Telephone Industry

\*565. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed minimum pay of an employee in Indian Telephone Industry at Rs. 367 per month;

(b) if so, whether this fixation of pay is not covered under the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission's Report; and

(c) if so, the reasons for refixation of pay of employees ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY) : (a) No—The management of the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore have signed an agreement with the representatives of the workers on the 8th March, 1974 fixing the minimum Pay and allowances of an employee in the Indian Telephone Industry, Bangalore as Rs. 351 p.m. For regional offices and other units of the company a separate settlement will be negotiated and arrived at.

(b) No. The Third Pay Commission's report applies only to employees of Central Government.

(c) The last wage agreement between the management of Indian Telephone Industries and the workers was terminated on 19-6-1973. A fresh agreement was, therefore, necessary between the Management and the workers to regulate the pay and allowances of workers in future.

#### Indo-U.S. Joint Ventures

5487. SHRID. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been

reached under which U.S.A. will collaborate in three large investment projects with the private sector in India ; and

(b) if so, the nature of these projects and the extent of investment expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) and (b) Presumably the reference is to the statement made by the US Ambassador to India as reported in the Economic Times dated the 10th February, 1974.

Details of the three projects were not indicated in the news report and Government are not aware of any details of such projects, other than what was contained in the news report.

At present Government do not have any specific proposals before them. However as, and when, any such proposals are made, they will be considered on merits in accordance with the existing policy.

#### कनाडा में भारतीय इंजीनियर

5488. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाह : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार कनाडा में भारतीय दूतावास के माध्यम से यह सूचना एकत्र करेगी कि इस समय कनाडा में कितने भारतीय इंजीनियर हैं ?

प्रौद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी. सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों, इंजीनियरों, प्रौद्योगिकीविदों, शिक्षा कर्मचारियों, आदि का विदेशों में (कनाडा सहित) पंजीकरण करने के लिये वैज्ञानिक एवं प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान परिषद् राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर का एक "प्रवासी भारतीय" अनुभाग चलाती है। विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में पंजीकरण के प्रयत्न उपमग्न हैं। पंजीकरण स्वैच्छिक है।

1-1-1974 को 211 भारतीय इंजीनियरों का नाम कनाडा के रजिस्टर में था।

#### Sales Tax exemption in Delhi

5489. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to advise the Delhi Administration to give exemption from sales tax for the village industries and encourage the artisans engaged in the rural areas ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Products of a number of village industries are already exempt from sales tax in Delhi. According to Delhi Administration, it will not be proper to issue a general exemption in respect of products of all village industries, since, in many cases, small factories in urban areas also produce the same types of goods, and it will be difficult to distinguish between the two types. Such general exemption may lead to substantial loss of revenue as well as misuse of the concession.

#### Memorandum from All India Manufacturers Organization

5490. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Manufacturers Organization has submitted a memorandum to Government on the 26th February ; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No memorandum has been received in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.



### Export of Cement

5491. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1039 on the 27th February, 1974 regarding increase in exports of cement to meet crude import bill and state the quantity of cement to be exported per year and F.O.B. price per tonne?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : It is proposed to export 3 lakh tonnes of cement by the end of December, 1974 and another 5 lakh tonnes during 1975 to Iran as a part of bilateral trade negotiations between India and Iran. The contract regarding the f.o.b. price per tonne of cement to be exported to Iran has not yet been signed.

### Production of Consumer Goods in Public Sector

5492. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to start production of consumer goods on a large scale in the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) In formulating projects in the public sector, the need for stepping up production of mass consumption goods, in which significant production gaps are

likely to develop in the future, is also taken into account.

(b). Proposals for the manufacture of some consumer goods like electric lamps and tyres and tubes which are likely to be in short supply in future are at various stages of progress.

### Shradhanjali Programme from Vividh Bharati

5493. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether on February 19, 1974 at 8.15 p.m. Vividh Bharati presented a *Shradhanjali* programme to pay tribute to the popular play-back singer Shri Ghantu sala Venkateswara Rao, who died that morning, but the authorities could not avoid commercial advertisements in such a solemn programme; and

(b) if so, whether Government will review its rules and amend it by paying respect at such a time to maintain dignity and decency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b) : On 11th February 1974, the day on which Shri Rao passed away, the "Janaranjani" programme of Hyderabad-Vijayawada Centres of Commercial Broadcasting Service from 8.15 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. was confined to late Shri Rao's recorded songs. The programme of recorded music based on listeners' choice was repeated from the Vijayawada Centre on 12-2-1974. This programme was not a special *Shradhanjali* programme in memory of the late Shri Rao. However appropriate instructions are being issued to avoid such broadcasts on the commercial service in the event of demise of distinguished artists.

**Offer by U.N.D.P. to C.S.I.R. for supplying experts and equipment for designing Construction of Houses on Mass Scale.**

5494 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI. Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether UNDP has come forward to assist the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research with experts and equipment for designing construction of houses on a mass scale, and

(b) if so the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM)

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

**Scheme of Kerala Government to Assist Malayalam Film Industry**

5495 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted the scheme to assist the Malayalam Film Industry to the Central Government, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the ways in which the Central Government propose to assist in the implementation of this scheme? ,

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

**मध्यप्रदेश के स्वाधीनता सेनानियों को पेंशन की व्यवस्था**

5496. श्री गंगाधरजी दीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के उन स्वाधीनता सेनानियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें स्वाधीनता सेनानी पेंशन योजना के अधीन पेंशन की प्रदायगी की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-सची (श्री एक० एच० जोहन्सन) यात्रा के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश के 2416 स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का अब तक पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है परन्तु उन सभी व्यक्तियों के नाम देना संभव नहीं है ।

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का जीवन परिचय प्रकाशित करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा धन देने का अनुरोध

5497 श्री गंगाधरजी दीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का जीवन परिचय प्रकाशित करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से धन देने का अनुरोध किया है , और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपसची (श्री एक० एच० जोहन्सन).  
(क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(ख) मार्च, 1970 में मन्त्र द्वारा स्वीकृत योजना के अधीन उपरोक्त प्रकाशन के लिए पहली किश्त के रूप में 60000 00 रुपये की धनराशि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को स्वीकृत की गई थी । क्योंकि यात्रा बन्द कर दी गई थी इसलिए और सहायता देना संभव नहीं पाया गया। राज्य सरकार का मदुमार सूचित कर दिया गया था ।

**मध्य प्रदेश में 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान साम्प्रदायिक हत्या**

5498 श्री गंगाधरजी दीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1971-72 और 1972-73

के दौरान हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के बारे में तथ्यों का पता लगाया है ;

(ख) सरकार ने दंगों की रोकथाम के लिये क्या पूर्वोपाय किये हैं ; और

(ग) दंगों के बाद क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानूनी विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनिवास मिश्रा) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार जिन तत्वों से मध्य प्रदेश में 1971-72 और 1972-73 में विभिन्न समुदायों के बीच हिंसा की घटनाएँ हुई थी वे स्थान और घटना के अनुसार भिन्न भिन्न थे। मोटे तौर पर ऐसी घटनाएँ महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार के आरोप, भूमि प्रचवा प्रत्यक्ष के विवाद, परम्परागत त्योहारों को मनाने प्रचवा धार्मिक अनुष्ठानों के दौरान हुई गलतफहमियाँ, गोहत्या के आरोपों और अन्य विभिन्न झगड़ों के कारण हुई है।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार ने आवश्यक विवरणों रखी है। जिन क्षेत्रों में तनाव रहा था प्रचवा जहाँ पहले हिंसा की घटनाएँ हुई थी वहाँ उचित पूर्वोपाय भी किये गये थे। राज्य सरकार द्वारा किये गये कुछ अनुवर्ती उपायों में आपराधिक मामलों का पंजीकरण और अपराध में अन्तर्गन्त व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाना, तत्परी घटनाओं में उपयुक्त जांच पड़ताल और जहाँ आवश्यक समझा गया वहाँ अनुवाहान राहत की स्वीकृति करना था।

**मध्य प्रदेश को सीमेंट की सप्लाई**

5500. श्री नरनाथराव शीर्षा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को उसकी आवश्यकता के 50 प्रतिशत से भी कम सीमेंट सप्लाई किया गया है ; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश को उसकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार सीमेंट सप्लाई करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. बी. राणा) : (क) और (ख). मत पांच वर्षों अर्थात् 1968 से 1972 की अवधि के आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश को 1 जुलाई, 1973 से 30 जून, 1974 की अवधि के लिये 4.79 लाख मी० टन का कोटा निर्धारित किया गया था। जुलाई, 1973 से फरवरी, 1974 की अवधि में अब तक इस कोटे में 3.74 लाख मी० टन का संभरण किया गया है। अतः देश में सीमेंट के कुल उत्पादन को दृष्टि में रखकर मध्य प्रदेश को किया गया सीमेंट का संभरण संतोषप्रद प्रतीत होता है।

**Strike by Employees of Grih Kalyan Kendra**

5501. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 40 days strike by workers of Grih Kalyan Kendra has ended and workers have resumed work on the condition that a Committee will be formed to meet their demands;

(b) whether such a Committee has been formed; and

(c) if so, the composition of this Committee, its terms of reference and when it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A section of Grih Kalyan Kendra employees were on strike from 29th January, 1974. As a result of several discussions with the President, Grih Kalyan Kendra Karamchhari Union, certain terms of settlement were reached and the striking employees reported for duty on 7th March, 1974 (A.N.) after an absence of 38 days. One of the terms of settlement is that a committee would be set up to look into the whole organisation of the Grih Kalyan Kendra with a view to complete overhauling of its working so as to

ensure that :

- (i) the organisation meets the felt-needs of Government employees and their families particularly the poorer ones;
- (ii) Government funds are properly utilised;
- (iii) the Kendra undertakes, as far as possible, productive and gainful activities;
- (iv) the hours of work, pay scales for whole-time staff and other conditions are reasonably related to the actual work assigned to each class of employees; and
- (v) proper work norms are prescribed for different categories of workers.

The Committee will consist of the following :

- (i) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, (Financial Adviser, Home & Personnel Division).... Chairman
- (ii) a Joint Secretary from the Department of Social Welfare.
- (iii) a Joint Secretary from the Ministry of Labour.
- (iv) Joint Secretary (Estt.) from the Department of Personnel & Admn. Reforms. (Personnel)
- (v) Deputy Secretary (Welfare), Department of Personnel & Admn. Reforms (Personnel).... Member Secretary

Formal orders constituting the Committee will be issued shortly. The Committee will submit its report as early as possible.

**Telephone Link between Sidhi and Waidhan**

**5502. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS

be pleased to state :

(a) how long it will take to complete the telephone link between Sidhi and Waidhan in M.P.; and

(b) by when the telephone facility shall be available to the N. C. D. C. coal fields in Singrauli colliery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Telephone link between Sidhi and Waidhan in Madhya Pradesh is likely to be provided in 1974-75.

(b) Telephone facility to N.C.D.C. coal fields in Singrauli Colliery has been provided on 25-3-1974.

**Post Offices in Rajasthan with Facilities to operate Savings Bank Accounts**

**5503. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of post offices now functioning in Rajasthan;

(b) how many out of these have facilities to operate savings bank accounts;

(c) how the figure compares with the States of U.P., Maharashtra, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana and the area covered by such Postal Savings Banks in each of these States and also those in Rajasthan; and

(d) what targets have now been fixed to cover more rural areas in all these States separately to increase small savings during the Fifth Plan period and the yearly break-up of proposed achievement figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) 7484.

(b) 7484

(c)

Total No. of P. Os functioning here	Total No. of P. Os which have facilities to operate SB accounts	Average area covered
U. P.	14290 14088	20 2 sq. km
Maharashtra	9470 9387	32 5 sq. km
W. Bengal	6422 6419	16 3 sq. km
Punjab & Haryana	7150 7097	17.8 sq. km
Rajasthan	7484 7484	46 0 sq. km

(d) During the Fifth Plan period no Statewise target has yet been fixed for opening of new Post Offices. But the policy is to vest SB powers at the time of opening of B. O. At present about 99% of B.Os are vested with SB powers

Robbing of sight-seers at Kutab Minar

5504 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-  
JHUNWALA

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether on 7th March, 1974 sight-seers at Kutab Minar, were robbed at dagger point in open day-light,

(b) if so, the steps now being taken to provide adequate security measures at all places of sight-seeing in Delhi,

(c) whether during the first two months of 1974, the crime rate in Delhi has once again gone up and if so the steps being taken to curb it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) Such an

incident occurred on 6th March, 1974 and not on the 7th. In this case the culprits have been arrested and case properly recovered.

(b) Patrolling has been intensified in these areas. Policemen in Plain clothes have also been deployed.

(c) Figures of crime registered in the first two months of 1974 showed a decline as compared to the figures of the corresponding period of the preceding year

मध्य प्रदेश के डाकू आतंक वस्तु क्षेत्र का औद्योगिक विकास

5506. श्रीमती बी० आर० सिन्धिया : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के डाकू आतंक वस्तु तथा औद्योगिक दृष्टि से अत्यन्त पिछड़े क्षेत्रों—दलिया, भिन्ड, मुरेना सिधपुरी, मुना और खालियर जिलों में औद्योगिक विकास करने के लिये सरकारी स्तर पर कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विभाजन रहमान खानसारी): (क) और (ख) जी, हा। पाँचवी योजना के लिये मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के प्रस्तावों तथा 1974-75 की वार्षिक योजना के अनुसार बड़े तथा मध्यम उद्योगों के लिये बनाए गए कार्ययोजना के अधीन 'डाकुओं से अन्त तथा खून हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में राज्य सहभागिता (इन्विस्टी) अथवा नए औद्योगिक उद्यमों के लिये तरजीह योजना' शीर्षक एक योजना 1974-75 में प्रारम्भ की गई थी जिसे पाँचवी योजना में 50 लाख के परिमध्य से तथा 1974-75 में 7 लाख के परिमध्य से जारी रखने का विचार है। इस योजना से इन क्षेत्रों में और अधिक प्रोत्साहन देकर उद्योग स्थापित कराने, लाभप्रद रोजगार के अवसर देने की व्यवस्था करने तथा उत्तुमित औद्योगिक विकास करने का सुनिश्चय करने का विचार है।

2. ग्वालियर जिले को छोड़कर उपर्युक्त योजना के साथ-साथ प्रश्न में उल्लिखित अन्य सभी जिले वित्तीय संस्थानों से रियायती धन प्राप्त करने की प्रवृत्ति के लिये चुन लिये गये हैं। तथा केन्द्र की निवेश राजसहायता की योजना के लिये प्रवृत्ति बनने हेतु चुने हुए "क्षेत्रों" में इन जिलों के कुछ खंड भी सम्मिलित कर लिये गए हैं।

#### भिड़-इट्टावा टेलीफोन लाइन

5507. श्रीमती बी० आर० लिखिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के नगर भिड़ से उत्तर प्रदेश के नगर इटावा तक नवनिर्मित टेलीफोन लाइन ने कब से सेवा कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) भिड़ की जनता को इस नई लाइन द्वारा इटावा से बागचीन कर मकाने की सुविधा तो प्राप्त हो गई है परन्तु इस इटावा मार्ग से धागरा और कानपुर से बात करने से इनकार कर दिया जाता है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप उपभोक्ताओं को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) उपभोक्ताओं की उक्त कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है।

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) :

(क) भिड़ और इटावा के बीच सीधी संचार सेवा के लिये एक फिजीकल ट्रंक सर्किट 1 जनवरी, 1973 में दे दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). एक फिजीकल ट्रंक सर्किट होने की वजह से मध्य प्रदेश में भिड़ और उसके धाम-धाम के छोटे-छोटे शहरों और उत्तर प्रदेश में इटावा और उसके धाम-धाम के छोटे-छोटे शहरों के बीच की कम दूरी की कालें हमसे संतोषजनक ढंग से लगाई जाती हैं। भिड़ के उपभोक्ताओं को धागरा, कानपुर आदि की कालें मिलने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती क्योंकि सभी प्रमुख स्थानों के लिये सच्ची दूरी की कालें ग्वालियर के जरिये (जो एक सीधी ट्रंक लाइन के जरिये भिड़ से जुड़ा है) उन्हें वहीं की वैनलों पर लगाई जाती हैं, जो सुनिश्चित सिग्नल केन्द्रों से हो कर जाती हैं।

ग्वालियर स्थित रेडियो स्टेशन पर शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर का लगाया जाना

5508. श्रीमती बी० आर० लिखिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्वालियर स्थित रेडियो स्टेशन को अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिये सरकार की क्या योजना है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में कब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 28-2-1974 से ग्वालियर के रेडियो स्टेशन की शक्ति 5 किलोवाट से बढ़ाकर 10 किलोवाट कर दी गई है।

ग्वालियर तथा अन्य नगरों के बीच सीधे डायल घुमा कर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

5509. श्रीमती बी० आर० लिखिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्वालियर तथा कुछ प्रमुख नगरों के बीच सीधे डायल घुमा कर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था आरम्भ करने का है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). ग्वालियर से धागरा और भोपाल के लिये उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सेवा देने की योजना बनाई गई है जिसके पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान चालू हो जाने की संभावना है। ग्वालियर को आधारे के नये ट्रंक घाटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज से छठी योजना के शुरू में जोड़ने का भी प्रस्ताव है। धागरा ट्रंक घाटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज के जरिये ग्वालियर के उपभोक्ता छठी योजना के दौरान और उसके बाद उत्तरोत्तर दिल्ली, जयपुर, भरतपुर, अलीगढ़, मथुरा तथा वेज के कुछ अन्य महत्वपूर्ण शहरों की कालें सीधी डायल कर सकेंगे।

पंजाब में सकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलों में नियंत्रकों की नियुक्ति

5510. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पंजाब में इस समय कितनी तथा कौन-कौन सी सकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलें हैं जहां सरकार ने नियंत्रक नियुक्ति किए हैं, और

(ख) वर्ष 1971-74 के दौरान उक्त मिलों के लाभ तथा हानि की राशि क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री एम० बी० रत्ना ) (क) और (ख) पंजाब में इस समय 4 कपड़ा मिलें हैं जिनका प्रबंध सरकार द्वारा सकटग्रस्त वस्त्र उपक्रम (प्रबंध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1972 के उपबन्धों के अधीन अपने हाथ में ले लिया गया है। इन मिलों के नाम तथा 1973-74 की अवधि में उनमें हुआ लाभ/हानि (अन्तिम आंकड़े) निम्न प्रकार है —

क्रमांक	उपक्रम का नाम	मूल्य ह्रास तथा बोनस के उपराल्ल शुद्ध लाभ/हानि	अभ्युक्तिता
1	2	3	4
1	बयाल बाग स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल, अमृतसर	(—) 0 94	पूरा उत्पादन जन 1973 में प्रारम्भ हुआ था (जून से दिसम्बर, 1973 तक के आंकड़े)
2	सूरज टेक्सटाइल (मशीन, मशीट मण्डी, पंजाब)	(—) 4 10	पूरा उत्पादन अगस्त, 1973 में प्रारम्भ हुआ था। (अगस्त से दिसम्बर, 1973 तक के आंकड़े)

1	2	3	4
3.	खरार टेक्सटाइल मिल, खरार (बड़ीगढ़ के समीप)	ग्यायालय द्वारा म्बनन आदेश जारी किए जाने के कारण इन मिला का कच्चा वस्तुन अभी नहीं लिया गया है।	
4	पानीपत ब्लेन मिल, खरार (बड़ीगढ़ के समीप)		

दिल्ली में सकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलों में नियंत्रकों की नियुक्ति

5511. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय कितनी तथा कौन-कौन सी सकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलें हैं जहां सरकार ने नियंत्रक नियुक्ति किए हैं और

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान उक्त मिलों का लाभ तथा हानि का व्योरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री एम० बी० रत्ना ) (क) और (ख) दिल्ली में प्रमुखता टेक्सटाइल मिल्स लि० कपड़ा मिल ही एकमात्र ऐसा मिल है जिसका प्रबंध सरकार ने उद्योग (विकास और बिनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 के उपबन्धों के अधीन अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। उपक्रम में अप्रैल में दिसम्बर, 1973 तक की अवधि में मूल्यह्रास और बोनस निकालने के बाद 14 00 लाख रुपये (अन्तिम आंकड़े) की शुद्ध हानि हुई।

केरल में शीर्षावधि बीजा लेकर रह रहे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

5512 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केरल में, त्रिवा-बार, इस समय शीर्षावधि बीजा वाले किनसे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक हैं और

(ख) उनसे से किनसे व्यक्तियों के बीजा की अवधि इस बीच एक से अधिक बार बढ़ाई गई ?

यह संज्ञानव में उप-संज्ञी (बी एक-एच-ओ मोहम्मद);  
(क) और (ख) सूचना एकलित की जा रही है और  
सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Decision of Licensing Committee

5513. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3523 dated 5th December, 1973 regarding issue of licence to units for expansion and state:

(a) what was the decision of the Licensing Committee referred to in the reply to part (a) and (b) of that question;

(b) whether it was not necessary to obtain such a decision in each and every case; and

(c) if not, under what provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, it was not necessary?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). The permission/no objection letters were issued on the basis of Licensing Committee's decision that production of an additional item by an existing undertaking would not amount to the manufacture of 'new article' provided the additional item fell under the same 'head' in the Schedule and provided the use of a new trade mark or patent was not involved.

This was a general decision and it was made applicable in all cases which fulfilled the above conditions. The decision of the Licensing Committee was based on the provisions of Section 11 A read with Section 3 (dd) of the I. D. R. Act.  
7 LSS/74—3.

#### Recording by D. G. T. D. of Conditions for allowing Diversification

5514. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the conditions for allowing diversification is that the name and capacity of each item should be notified by the D. G. T. D. in their records;

(b) whether parties are also required to obtain permission of D. G. T. D. before commencing production; and

(c) if so, the records of diversification, viz., item and capacity, number and date of approval letters during 1966—70 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). In the Orders issued in October, 1966, which allowed diversification up to 25 per cent of the licensed capacity, the industrial undertakings were required to intimate to the appropriate technical authority the particulars regarding their revised manufacturing programme, and the new articles proposed to be manufactured and also the value and nature of the minor balancing plant, if any, added by them. The parties were not required to obtain permission from D. G. T. D. before commencing production. Since the parties filed returns of overall monthly production including the production of diversified items, no separate data in respect of diversification was maintained.

#### Employment Growth Rate

5515. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether employment growth rate in the organized sector has increased in 1972-73 as compared to the previous year; and



(b) if so, the actual figures State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The employment growth rate in the organised sector has increased from 102.8 per cent in 1971-72 to 104.1 per cent in 1972-73.

(b) State-wise figures of growth rate in 1971-72 and 1972-73 are given in the enclosed statement.

#### STATEMENT

*Statement Showing Percentage Growth Rate in Organised Sector in 1971-72 and 1972-73*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Percentage Growth Rate	
		1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4
<b>A. States</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105.8	103.5
2.	Assam	105.0*	100.8
3.	Bihar	101.2	106.4
4.	Gujarat	104.2	105.5
5.	Haryana	109.1	106.5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	113.4	104.7
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	**	107.9
8.	Karnataka	103.9	104.8
9.	Kerala	105.3	103.2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	105.3	105.4
11.	Maharashtra	100.7	104.7
12.	Manipur	105.7%	n.a.%
13.	Meghalaya	@	100.1
14.	Nagaland	†	†
15.	Orissa	103.3	102.1
16.	Punjab	104.3	105.3
17.	Rajasthan	105.0	105.0
18.	Tamil Nadu	102.3	101.8

1	2	3	4
19.	Tripura	103.1	106.2
20.	Uttar Pradesh	100.4	105.3
21.	West Bengal	100.9	103.1

#### B. Union Territories :

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	†	†
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	†	†
3.	Chandigarh	107.6	97.2
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	†	†
5.	Delhi	102.4	101.3
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	106.1	106.0
7.	Lakshadweep	†	†
8.	Mizoram	N.A.	£
9.	Pondicherry	107.2	112.5
All Indian Total		102.8	104.1

\*The figures have been worked out on the basis of Composite State of Assam including Meghalaya.

%Employment figures in respect of this State repeated since Dec., 71 and excluded in 1973 owing to non receipt of data.

“As indicated in the above note, figures for Meghalaya are included in Assam.

\*\*This State has been included in All India Employment Estimates from March, 1973.

†Not covered under the EMI Programme.

£Information not received regularly.

#### Modernisation of Coir Industry

5516. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

**DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is possibility of securing technical know-how from the European Economic Community with a view to modernising our Coir Industry ; and

(b) If so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Intergovernmental Group on hard fibres under FAO recommended to conduct 'a Coir Promotion Survey' to provide Coir Exporting countries of Asia with adequate economic technological and commercial information in regard to market for Coir products. It is expected that survey will be conducted in India soon and on its recommendations there is a possibility of securing technical know-how from the FEC for modernisation of the Coir Industry in India.

**Mechanisation of Coir Industry**

5517. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Committee set up to study the prospects of mechanising the coir industry has been received ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Working Group set up for studying the prospects of mechanised coir units have recommended for a policy

decision to permit establishment of export oriented mechanised units for the manufacture of Powerloom Creel Mats, Japan Mats, Car Mats and other related products at selected places. No decision has yet been taken by the Government on these recommendations

**Telecommunication Industries in West Bengal**

5518. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received request from State Government of West Bengal to have more telecommunication industries; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Govt of West Bengal had offered to provide land and other infrastructure facilities. The request of the Govt of West Bengal will be kept in view while considering the location of the new units of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. to be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

**Shortage of Soda Ash in Glass Industry**

5519 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether glass and glassware units are short of soda ash, and

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B RANA) :

(a) and (b). The annual requirement of soda ash by the glass industry is about 80,000 tonnes, all of dense variety. In view of the overall shortage of soda ash in the country, the glass industry is not getting its full requirements of this material from indigenous sources. The shortage is being made good by imports through S.T.C.

**मध्य प्रदेश में डा० सलीमुद्दीन की गिरफ्तारी**

5520. डा० लक्ष्मोत्ताराम पांडेय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के नीमच नगर के डा० सलीमुद्दीन को वर्ष 1965 के युद्ध के पश्चात् पाकिस्तान के लिए जासूसी करने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार करके बंदी बनाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या दिसम्बर, 1973-जनवरी, 1974 के मध्य में इसी व्यक्ति को केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस द्वारा गार्ड-फाफ-घानर दिया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ?

**गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मिन) :**

(क) नीमच के डा० सलीमुद्दीन को पाकिस्तानी समर्थन की प्रवृत्ति का होने के संदेह में भारत रक्षा नियमों के नियम 30 के अधीन 13-9-65 से 27-11-65 तक नजर बन्द रखा गया था ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमन् ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**आकाशवाणी तथा टेलीविजन के माध्यम से कानून की मुख्य बातों का प्रसार**

5521. श्री छटस बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानून के अज्ञान के शोचित्र को न्यायालय मान्यता नहीं देता है ;

(ख) क्या इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि आकाशवाणी और टेलीविजन के माध्यम से सामान्य जनता को कानून की मुख्य बातों में अवगत कराया जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्म-चौर सिंह) :** (क) सम्भवतया माननीय सदस्य इस सुप्रसिद्ध कहावत कि कानून की अनभिज्ञता क्षम्य नहीं है—का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं । अदालत उपर्युक्त कहावत को मान्यता देती है ।

(ख) और (ग) आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों तथा टेलीविजन केन्द्रों से कानून तथा सम्बन्धित विषयों पर कार्यक्रम पहले ही प्रसारित किये जा रहे हैं ।

**Private Capital expected from U.S.A. in Fifth Plan**

5522. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are expecting massive inflow of private capital from the U.S.A. for investment in India during the Fifth Plan period ;

(b) specific proposals received so far in this regard ; and

(c) Government's reaction to these proposals ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) :** (a) to (c). As the setting up of industrial in the private sector depends largely on the initiative and enterprise of entrepreneurs who submit applications for foreign collaboration after they have negotiated the broad terms of a proposal with a foreign party, it is difficult to assess the extent of likely US investments in India during the Fifth Plan period. However, no massive inflow of private capital from

the USA is expected in the Fifth Plan Period. In 1973, 12 collaboration proposals were approved with American parties, involving an equity investment of Rs. 119.63 lakhs. Any proposal received in future, will be considered on merits in the light of the existing policy and guidelines.

### घोघरडीहा चावल तस्करी कांड

5523. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान स्थानीय हिन्दी दैनिक 'जनयुग' के 17 फरवरी, 1974 अंक में 'घोघरडीहा चावल तस्करी कांड को दबाने की कोशिश' 'शीर्षक' से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन)

(क) से (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### Visit of Planning Commission Official to Punjab Agricultural University on Optimum use of Fertilisers

5524. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Planning Commission official had visited the Punjab Agricultural University and discussed possibilities of making optimum use of fertilisers; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI

MOHAN DHARIYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Programme Adviser in-charge of northern region in the Planning Commission visited the Punjab Agricultural University for about an hour on 26-2-74 and discussed, among other things, with the officers of the University and the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, the steps being taken to devise the most economical methods of application of chemical fertilisers in the context of the current fertiliser scarcity in the country. He was informed that research was going on to find out proper crop rotations to enable the fixation of nitrogen in soil as also the application of fertilisers in split doses at various stages of crop growth. The Adviser emphasised the necessity of educating the farmers regarding the strategy which would result in optimum benefit flowing from the available insufficient quantities of fertilisers in the country in the immediate future.

करोल बाग, दिल्ली में नालियों, 'मैनहोल' के ढक्कनों को चोरी

5525. श्री भागीरथ मंदर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरवरी के महीने में दिल्ली के करोल बाग क्षेत्र में विभिन्न सड़कों पर नालियों के लगभग 70 ढक्कन चोरी हो गये हैं;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार की चोरियां पीछे भी हुई थी;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस इन चोरियों का पता लगाने में असफल रही है; और

(घ) ऐसी चोरियों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाई गयी प्रस्तावित योजना क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन):

(क) से (ग) फरवरी, 1974 में करोल बाग क्षेत्र में नालियों "मैनहोल" के 73 ढक्कनों की चोरी सूचित

की गई थी। चोरी के दो मामले दर्ज किये गए थे और जांच पड़ताल हो रही है।

जनवरी, 1974 में गालियो के 5 डककनो की चोरी सूचित की गई थी। चोरी के दो मामले दर्ज किये गये और जांच पड़ताल की गई। दोनों मामले सम्पत्ति घबरा अपराधी का कोई सुराग न मिलने के कारण बाबिल बफ्तर कर दिये गये।

(घ) प्रभावशाली क्षेत्र में गश्त बढ़ा दी गई है।

#### **Illicit dealings in Drugs and Foreign Currencies in Srinagar**

5527. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Srinagar has emerged as a base for illicit dealings in a number of commodities, banned indigenous drugs and foreign currencies;

(b) whether Rs 5 crores in black money are being pumped into the State on account of narcotics alone, every year; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Government have no information that Srinagar has emerged as a "base" for illicit dealings in a number of commodities, banned indigenous drugs and foreign currencies for that Rs. 5 crores in black money are being pumped into the State on account of narcotics alone every year.

(c) The concerned agencies of the Union and the State Governments are alert in the matter, and they continue to take such measures as are considered necessary from time to time to meet the situation.

दिल्ली में रोजगार कार्यक्रमों पर व्यव

5528. श्री भागीरथ शंकर : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रोजगार कार्यक्रमों के लिए दिल्ली को प्राबंठित 25 करोड़ रुपये की राशि में से विसम्बर, 1973 तक कितनी धनराशि व्यय हुई है;

(ख) उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दिलाया गया;

(ग) क्या सरकार को धनराशि के दुरुपयोग के संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उसके तथ्य क्या हैं?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन शारदा) :

(क) 41.63 लाख रुपये।

(ख) 1958।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### **Departure of Dalai Lama from Tibet to India**

5529. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press news in U. K. that the United States C.I.A. engineered the departure of Dalai Lama from Tibet to India; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government have no information to corroborate the press report.

**Foreign Nationals Working in Public and Private Sectors in India**

5530 SHRI SAMAR GUHA . Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) Whether many Russian and other East European citizens as well as that of USA are working in the Public and Private Sectors, Heavy Engineering, Steel Power, Refinery, Ship-building and other projects,

(b) if so, the country-wise break-up of their number,

(c) the terms and conditions of issuing visa to them, and

(d) whether they enjoy any extra facility other than assured to foreign tourists, and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

**मास्को के निकट भारत का टेलीमीटरि केन्द्र**

5531 श्री कृष्णचन्द वर्मा क्या अन्तरिक्ष मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रूस सरकार ने भारत का टेलीमीटरि केन्द्र मास्को के निकट स्थापित करने की अनुमति दे दी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबन्धी विस्तृत ख्यार क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मन्त्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). सोवियत संघ की विज्ञान-प्रकाशनी, भारतीय वैज्ञानिक उपग्रह से आंकड़े प्राप्त करने के लिए मास्को के निकट एक टेलीमीटरि केन्द्र स्थापित करने को सहमत हो गई है। भारत इस केन्द्र में स्थापित करने के लिए एक टेलीग्राफर भेजा, ताकि वहां पर श्री हरिकोटा के

अनुसूच ही आंकड़े रिकार्ड किये जा सकें। इसी से उपग्रह की नियंत्रित करने के उद्देश्य से उसी स्थान पर भारत, भारतीय उपकरणों से युक्त एक टेलीकमांड स्टेशन भी स्थापित करेगा। इसका सारा नियंत्रण भारतीय अधिकारियों के अधीन होगा।

**Bonus to Employees of Coir Board**

5533 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Coir Board had taken a decision to give bonus to its employees,

(b) if so, the facts thereof,

(c) the reasons why this decision has not been implemented, and

(d) whether steps will be taken to implement this decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) to (d) Yes, Sir The Coir Board have adopted a resolution that the employees of Coir Board should be paid atleast the minimum bonus as provided under the Bonus Act, 1955. The Government have not yet taken a final decision in the matter

**Survey of Engineering Industry in West Bengal**

5535 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any institution made any survey in West Bengal about the small scale engineering industry in Howrah in the Fifties,

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has taken any note of this survey as this industry is export oriented; and

(c) whether Government will place the report of the survey on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Outlay for the Annual Plan for 1974-75

5536. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the budgetary outlay for the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan fits into the total outlay of the plan;

(b) if so, what percentage of the total outlay it represents; and

(c) whether shortfalls, if any, could not be made up during the remaining period of the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The outlay proposed for the public sector in the 1974-75 annual plan is about 13 percent of the total outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan. Since budgetary outlays generally increase from year to year during a Plan period, it should be possible to achieve the total outlay over the entire period.

#### Allocation for Development of Tribal Areas

5537. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) the sectoral allocation in the year 1974-75 for the development of tribal areas of the country on the whole; and

(b) the allocation made for the tribal and hilly areas outside the State plans of the States in Fifth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) The major thrust to the Development of Backward Classes including tribal areas will come from the Sectoral Programmes. The extent to which the outlays for them would flow from different Sectors is not yet available. The Planning Commission has made financial allocations for 1974-75 under various sectors and communicated to State Governments. The outlays approved under the Development of Backward Classes Sector for different States and Union Territories are as indicated below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
States . . . . .	2465.00
Union Territories . . . . .	84.00
Total : . . . . .	<u>2549.00</u>

(b) As envisaged in the Draft Fifth Five-Year Plan, a special fund of Rs. 500.00 crores has been provided for the development of Hill and Tribal areas. This amount would be in addition to the outlay that would flow from different sectoral programmes as the share of tribal areas.

#### Setting up of a Paper Mill at Jeypore, Orissa

5538. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry received the proposal to establish Paper Mill at Jeypore in the District of Koraput, Orissa;

(b) the present stage of the mill; and

(c) whether the mill will be started by the Government of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) to (c). M/s. Orissa Paper Mills Co. Ltd., have been granted a Letter of Intent for setting up of a new unit in Koraput District, Orissa for manufacture of 60,000 tonnes per annum of writing and printing paper. They are at present negotiating the indigenous machinery manufacturers for obtaining plant & machinery. Quotations have been made by the machinery manufacturers recently and the same are under examination of the party. The scheme is proposed to be implemented in the private sector.

राजस्थान के प्रमुख तथा महत्वपूर्ण शहरों को हवाई डाक सेवा से संबद्ध करने का प्रस्ताव

5539. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का विचार राजस्थान के प्रमुख तथा महत्वपूर्ण शहरों को वायु-डाक सेवा से जोड़ने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे शहरों के नाम क्या हैं और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय म राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). राजस्थान में जयपुर और उदयपुर ही दो ऐसे शहर हैं जो हवाई डाक सेवा से जुड़े हुए हैं और इन स्थानों को भेजे जाने वाली डाक हवाई जहाज से भेजी जाती है। अन्य शहरों को डाक हवाई जहाज से भेजने के प्रस्ताव अभी तैयार होंगे जब राजस्थान के अन्य शहर विमान सेवा से संबंधित होंगे।

तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को आकाशवाणी के आर्टिस्टों पर लागू करना

5540. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी माना जाता है, तीसरे

वेतन आयोग द्वारा सुझाये गये नये वेतनमानों के अनुसार वेतन मिल रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के शुल्कमानों के संबंध में कोई सिफारिश नहीं की है। आयोग का मत था कि स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट जो अनुबन्धित कर्मचारी हैं और नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं हैं, उसके क्षेत्राधिकार और विचारणीय विषयों के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते।

तथापि आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के शुल्कमानों में संशोधन करने के बारे में तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर सरकार के निर्णयों की रोशनी में विचार होना था, परन्तु इस बीच स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स यूनियन के कहने पर विभिन्न श्रेणियों के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के कार्य मूल्यांकन का काम राष्ट्रीय उत्पादित परिषद् को सौंप दिया गया। कार्य मूल्यांकन दल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है, परन्तु स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स यूनियन ने यह अनुरोध किया है कि रिपोर्ट पर यूनियन की टिप्पणियां मिलने तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही न की जाए। यूनियन की टिप्पणियां अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

Re-building of property damaged during recent Agitation in Gujarat

5541. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether property worth Rs. 2.5 crores were damaged in the Gujarat State during the recent agitation upto the 7th March, 1974;

(b) whether the property was Government property and Central Government property too;

(c) whether it will require large sums to re-build this property; and

(d) to what extent this will affect the exchequer?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) के एक युवक द्वारा पेट्रोल के विकल्प की खोज

5542 श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या बिज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) के एक युवक, श्री धनयकर ने पेट्रोल का विकल्प खोज लिया है और यह सांख्यिकी इष्ट है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके संबंध में विस्तृत विवरण क्या है ?

प्रौद्योगिकी विकास तथा बिज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Factors Responsible for Issue of Licences to Entrepreneurs

5543. SHRI M S PURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether before issuing licences to entrepreneurs, both the Government and the Controller of Capital Issues take into consideration the factors such as production capacity, demand, collaboration agreement, power, water, finance and raw material availability;

(b) if so, whether Government do not consider the factor of manpower;

(c) whether the availability of proper manpower is a basic necessity for the success of any enterprise; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) to (d). In considering licence applications, Government take into account factors such as the suitability of the location, the existing capacity and the projected demand for the item proposed to be manufactured; the capacity of the plant to be installed with reference to the availability of raw material both indigenous and imported; availability of power, water and transport; the need for and the terms of foreign collaboration that should be permitted for the proposed industry after taking into account available indigenous know-how. Every attempt is also made to give preference to schemes which involve employment of large personnel both technical and non-technical and due consideration is given to the availability of suitable manpower

Reversion of I.A.S. Officers to State Governments

5544 SHRI K. RAMKRISHNA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether many IAS officers are not being reverted to the State Governments after expiry of their terms,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether instructions are being issued to various Ministries to curb extensions to IAS officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Officers of different Services including those belonging to the Indian Administrative Service are reverted to their parent cadres on the expiry of their normal period

of deputation. In exceptional cases, however, where the public interest so demands, the tenure of an individual officer may be extended after due consideration of the case by the Central Establishment Board/Senior Selection Board and with the concurrence of the cadre authorities concerned. There are already instructions to this effect. Individual Ministries/Departments are not competent to grant such extensions on their own.

#### **Increase in Price of Refrigerators**

5545 SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of increase in the sale price of Refrigerators in the month of January-February, 1974; and

(b) the basis for allowing increase in the price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) According to the information available with the Government one manufacturer increased the prices. The order of increase ranged from Rs. 82.50 for 100 litres capacity to Rs. 170.50 for 380 litres capacity.

(b) Domestic Refrigerator is not an item declared as an essential commodity. No price control is exercised on this item.

#### **Increase in Prices of T.V. Sets**

5546 SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of increase in the sale price of T.V. Sets in the months of January and February, 1974, and

(b) the reasons for allowing this increase in prices?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) The increase in the sale price of T.V. sets in January-February, 1974, has been of the order of Rs. 250 per set.

(b) There is at present no statutory control on the price of TV sets. It may, however, be pointed out that the above increase has been due to the general increase in prices of most components, both indigenous and imported, which are used in the manufacture of T.V. Receivers. In addition, the price of the picture tube which is manufactured at Bharat Electronics, Bangalore, has gone up by Rs. 140 per tube due to a change in the categorisation in regard to the levy of Customs Duty on the import of the Glass Bulb. This has significantly contributed to the over-all increase in price of the T.V. Receivers.

#### **Allocation to States for 1974-75**

5547 SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to each State for 1974-75 Annual Plan;

(b) the States which will be getting the minimum and the maximum grants; and

(c) the reasons for these variations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Central assistance tentatively allocated to States for the Annual Plan 1974-75

States	(Rs. Crores)	
	Central Assistance	
1		2
1. Andhra Pradesh		48.75
2. Assam		40.04
3. Bihar		68.68

(Rs. Crores)

1	2
4. Gujrat . . . . .	32.17
5. Haryana . . . . .	15.99
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	22.35
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	30.21
8. Karnataka . . . . .	35.46
9. Kerala . . . . .	35.72
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	53.32
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	49.98
12. Manipur . . . . .	7.52
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	8.85
14. Nagaland . . . . .	7.12
15. Orissa . . . . .	32.70
16. Punjab . . . . .	20.64
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	45.06
18. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	41.15
19. Tripura . . . . .	7.61
20. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	106.89
21. West Bengal . . . . .	44.91
22. Unallocated for Hill & Tribal Areas . . . . .	25.00
All States . . . . .	780.15

(b) and (c). Pending a decision by the National Development Council on the principles of allocation and pattern of Central assistance for States Plans for the Fifth Plan period, for the year 1974-75 States have tentatively been allocated the same amount of Central assistance as was given to them for their 1973-74 Plans. Further, an additional provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made for hill and tribal areas.

According to tentative arrangements, the Central assistance is expected to be generally in the form of 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant except in the case of hill areas for which a larger component of grant in the Central assistance due on account of expenditure in these areas, will be available as in the Fourth Plan. In this connection, the pattern adopted in the Fourth Plan for these areas was as follows:

- (i) 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan—Hill areas of Assam,

Meghalaya, Nagaland, Ladakh District in Jammu & Kashmir and Lahaul and Kinnaur Districts in Himachal Pradesh;

- (ii) 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan—Hill district of U.P. (excluding Nainital and Dehra Dun), Nilgiris District in Tamil Nadu and Darjeeling District in West Bengal.

The variations in the loan and grant components of Central assistance for 1974-75 to various States arise mainly from the differences in the amounts of Central assistance which are being released for the Plans of individual States, which, in turn, have been determined on the basis of the overall availability of Central resources and the formula for the allocation of Central assistance adopted for the Fourth Plan period.

#### Central Assistance to States During 1974-75

5548. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which the Central assistance to the States has been given in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any formula has been finalised for Central assistance to States;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the impact of the existing formula of Central assistance to States has made on per capita income of States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The principles and criteria which will govern the allocation of Central assistance to States in the Fifth Plan period are proposed to be placed before the National Development

Council for consideration and decision. Pending such decision, the Central assistance for the Annual Plan 1974-75 has been tentatively determined at the level of the Central assistance for 1973-74 uniformly for all States.

(d) Central assistance forms a significant element of State sector plan expenditure and it has contributed to the growth of *per capita* income of States particularly those of the less developed States. Substantial Central assistance was allocated to developed States in the Fourth Plan on the basis of the criteria of 'population size', '*per capita* income below the national average' and 'special problems of States'. *Ad hoc* allocations outside the formula governing the allocation of Central assistance to States in the Fourth Plan period were made to Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland keeping in view their special economic backwardness.

#### Delay in Finalisation of Fifth Plan

5549. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether no meeting of the Planning Commission has been held for the last three months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it has delayed the preparation and finalisation of the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir. Meetings have been held whenever required.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Report of Special Group on Sick Engineering Units

5550. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 2492, on the 28th November, 1973 regarding Sick Industrial Units in West Bengal and state:

(a) the recommendations of the Report of the Special Group set up to go into the problems affecting sick engineering units including those in West Bengal;

(b) whether Government are considering to set up any Special Group to go into the functions of various undertakings in the country about which several complaints have been made by the Public as well as in this House; and

(c) if so, the remedies thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) The main recommendations of the Special Group are briefly as follows:—

(i) Early identification of cases of incipient sickness, so as to avoid closure and serious cases of sickness is essential. While the primary responsibilities in this regard rest with the unit itself, banks, financial institutions, industrial associations etc. should also develop systems to monitor incipient sickness.

(ii) The role of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, and development of necessary expertise to meet changing needs should be reviewed from time to time.

(iii) Healthy units should be encouraged to help in the revival of sick units, and wherever possible rationalisation and mergers should be encouraged to secure economic viability.

(iv) It needs to be reiterated that an essential remedy is to assure industrial units the process of growth so as to cover and absorb rising costs as well as sustain technological development.

(v) In regard to closed units Government may consider initiating enquiry to the extent practicable in order that an appropriate revival efforts is made even where references/applications for assistance are not forthcoming.

vi) Where *mala fide* management is proved, and/or other courses of action have failed, Government action by way of enquiry, and, if necessary, takeover is suggested. This should be considered as 'last resort' action.

vii) Government action to avoid fluctuations in demand/orders through improved planning is essential.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

#### Charges Against IPS Officers

5551. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

SHRI PARBODH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item on 5th January, 1974 under the heading 'IPS officers caught in midst of orgy' in a local daily; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As recommended by the Government of Punjab, orders have been issued for terminating the services of these officers under rule 12 of the I.P.S. (Probation) Rules, 1954.

आकाशवाणी द्वारा विदेशी भाषाओं के कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण

5552. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के विदेश सेवा प्रभाग द्वारा विदेशी भाषाओं के कितने कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जाने हैं तथा वहाँ काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की योग्यता क्या है ;

(ख) क्या पड़ोसी देश नेपाल के लिए कार्यक्रम का समय बढ़ाने पर भी उचित मुद्धार नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि उनके लिए निर्धारित योग्यता वाले कर्मचारी नहीं हैं, और

(ग) नेपाली कार्यक्रम में मुद्धार करने तथा ग्रहण प्राप्त कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) आकाशवाणी का विदेश सेवा प्रभाग अग्रेजी सहित 16 विदेशी भाषाओं में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है। इन कार्यक्रमों की देखरेख करने वाले कर्मचारियों की मुख्य ग्रहण सक्षम भाषा में उनकी निपुणता है।

(ख) इस सेवा के सबंध में 1973 में प्राप्त शिकायतों के पत्रों, जिनमें इस सेवा के प्रति उनकी बड़ी हुई दक्षि प्रतिबिम्बित होती है, की तेजी से बड़ी हुई सक्षमता का बिचार करने हुए यह बात नहीं गनीम नही होती।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

छात्री प्रायोगिक भवन, नई दिल्ली में मैनेजर की नियुक्ति

5553. श्री सुमनलाल वर्मा : क्या प्रौद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी प्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में मैनेजर के पद के विवेक सन्वयन बोर्ड के सदस्य कोन चीजें हैं,

(ख) इन दोनों बार की इन्टरव्यू प्रावि पर खादी तथा प्रामोद्योग प्रायोग को कितनी राशि का खर्च करना पड़ा है, और

(ग) सरकार का विचार इन पद को बढ मक भरने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (जी बिज्राउर रहमान अम्तारी) (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटन पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली प्रशासन में खादी प्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के अनिर्णीत विवाद

5554 जी कलचन्द वर्मा क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खादी प्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली के बर्मचारिया के औद्योगिक विवाद न्यायनिणय हनु दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने है प्रश्न केन्द्र क और

(ख) इन समय न्यायनिणय हनु कितने विवाद अनिर्णीत हैं तथा कहा कहा

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (जी बिज्राउर रहमान अम्तारी) (क) और (ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटन पर रख दी जायेगी।

Issue of COB Licences of Santivini on the Recommendations of D.G.T.D.

5555 SHRI K S CHAVDA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state .

(a) whether in the production returns submitted by companies to DGTD only total production of each category is mentioned,

(b) if so how DGTD was able to detect that some new items whose manufacture had been taken under diversification have been included in the production returns without any name being mentioned by the company, and

(c) whether the issue of COB licence for Santivini was recommended by DGTD and if so the number and date of DGTD's permission to diversify the production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) In the production return submitted by firms which are registered with the DGTD production figures are indicated separately for each item Whenever the production of a new item is reported in the return it is noted by the DGTD and scrutinised with reference to the capacity approved

(c) A COB licence was issued on 6th July 1971 to Messrs Sandoz India Limited, Bombay for the manufacture of various formulations including santivini within the overall capacity for the manufacture of formulations on the recommendation of the DGTD as concurred in by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and the Licensing Committee

Seminar on Role of Small Scale Industries in Fifth Plan

5556 DR. H. P. SHARMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on the Role of the Small Scale Industries in the Fifth Plan was recently organised by the National Small Industries Corporation in New Delhi,

(b) if so, major points highlighted at the seminar and major observations and suggestions made therein and

(c) the decisions taken by Government in the light thereof to help planned development of small scale industries?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Major recommendations of the seminar include :

- (i) Greater emphasis be given to the House-hold sector;
- (ii) Present definition of small scale industries based exclusively on capital assets be revised and emphasis be given to essential consumption items;
- (iii) Subsidies to small scale sector should take a subordinate place to reservation of items;
- (iv) Present procedure for granting credit needs to be streamlined and simplified;
- (v) In establishment of small units in backward regions care be taken to ensure that they make fullest use of locally available raw materials.

(c) Final report of the seminar has not yet been submitted to Government.

#### Functioning of Calcutta Telephones

5557. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the incidence of wrong numbers, cross connections, bills out of proportion to the actual number of calls, "dead" lines, has sharply increased in the Calcutta telephone system;

(b) if so, the reasons for this deterioration;

(c) whether a major contributory factor is non-airconditioning of the telephone exchanges and inadequate supply of spares; and

(d) the remedial measures taken, if any?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) :** (a) to (d). There has been no sharp increase in the incidence of wrong numbers, cross connections, bills out of proportion, dead lines in the Calcutta Telephone System.

A number of problems exist at Calcutta which adversely affect the working of the Telephone System there. In the past few months there has been power shedding on a large scale in the various areas of Calcutta City. These power sheddings affect the working of the telephone exchange equipment as during failure of power supply the air-conditioning plant remains inoperative and dust laden air gets ingress into the equipment rooms. Normal maintenance work also gets hampered during period of power shedding.

Due to large scale digging of roads by various agencies in the Calcutta City, the underground cables of Calcutta Telephones have on many occasions suffered damages by the working parties. The working of the Telephone system is also suffering due to numerous thefts of the underground cables.

Steps are being taken to ensure uninterrupted supply of power to the telephone exchanges and this matter has been taken up with the State Government. Special liaison is being established with the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority to safeguard damage to cables during digging operations.

Spares in adequate quantities have been supplied. Recently Minister of Communications along with senior officers of P & T had visited Calcutta and a special programme has been drawn up for further improving the working of the Calcutta Telephone System.

**7-Year Plan Submitted by M/s. Phillips and Co., for Development of Electronics**

5558. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Phillips & Co. had submitted a 7-year Plan for development of Electronics projects to Government for approval;

(b) if so, whether the same has been approved;

(c) whether any of the proposed projects will be located in West Bengal; and

(d) whether the projects will be in the private or public sector?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)

(a) to (d). M/s. Phillips & Co. have submitted in 1973 a 7-Year Plan to a Negotiating Team constituting by the Department of Electronics in consultation with the Ministry of Industrial Development. The Plan outlines broadly the projects which that Company propose to take up during the next 7-year period. The Negotiating Team submitted its report in June, 1973, and, subsequently, the Department of Electronics has held extensive discussions with M/s. Phillips & Co. regarding the specific projects that they could take up in the near future. Broadly these have been identified as either areas of high technology in Electronics and Telecommunications or items for which there is a substantial export potential. Based on these discussions the Company has been advised to file applications for specific projects to be considered by Government. The question of the exact location of the projects as well as the pattern of implementation are, therefore, not yet decided.

<sup>7</sup> LSS/74-4.

**Number of underground Nagas**

5559. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of Nagas working underground and those taking training in Guerrilla warfare in China; and

(b) the number of officers and citizens killed by the Rebel Nagas during 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) According to information available with Government there are about 1700 Nagas underground at present. Government have no information of any underground Nagas taking training in guerilla warfare in China.

(b) Naga rebels killed 23 officers and 6 citizens during 1971-72 and 6 officers and 5 citizens during 1972-73

**Charges of Corruption against Officers of All India Services**

5560. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many officers belonging to the All India Services (like I. A. S.) were found guilty of negligence of duty or corruption in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74,

(b) in how many cases departmental action was taken and in how many cases criminal prosecution were launched and the results thereof, and

(c) how many cases are still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The information as to the number of officers



belonging to the All India Services against whom, after necessary investigation, departmental action was initiated or prosecution was launched during 1971-72, and 1972-73 and 1973-74 on charges of negligence of duty or of corruption, is being collected. The position as on 3-4-1974 of the cases referred to above, i.e. the results of the cases concluded and the number of cases still pending, is also being ascertained.

The above information, when collected, will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Industrialisation of Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Punjab and Haryana.**

**5561. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government regard industrialisation specially in small scale sector as sufficiently high for State of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana; and

(b) if not, whether Government will take necessary steps to ensure quicker industrialisation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) :** (a) Judging from the number of small units registered during the Fourth Plan period, the development of small industries in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana, has been showing an encouraging trend as would be borne out by the following table:—

	1969	1973 (provisional)
Himachal Pradesh	4,740	6,740
Jammu & Kashmir	950	2,133
Haryana	6,312	13,418
Punjab	23,212	35,658

(b) With a view to accelerating the pace of progress, a number of promotional schemes have been included in the Fifth Plan both by the Central and State Governments. These include, among others, provision of package assistance and consultancy services, special incentives for development of backward and rural areas, intensification of extension activities etc.

**Teleprinters services in Punjab and H. P.**

**5562. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Himachal Pradesh where Teleprinter Services are available;

(b) whether there is any scheme to provide these services in more places during the Fifth Plan;

(c) if so, the number and names of such places; and

(d) the comparative figures for Punjab and Haryana where the teleprinter service are available at present?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) :** (a) These places are :

Dharamsala, Kulu, Mandi, Palampur, Simla & Solan.

(b) and (c). Teleprinters are introduced in Telegraph Offices where there is enough traffic to justify the same. At present there are no such offices where Teleprinters are needed to be installed. When traffic develops in future the Teleprinters will be provided as needed.

(d) The comparative figures are :

Punjab—15 stations.

Haryana—5 stations.

### Transport Subsidy to Himachal Pradesh and J.&K.

5563. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 13th March, 1974 regarding setting up of industries in backward areas and state:

(a) whether any transport subsidy is also available for Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the amount of subsidy in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) : (a) Yes Sir, Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 as amended from time to time is applicable to Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, besides a few other Areas.

(b) No amount of subsidy has so far been claimed or disbursed by any industrial undertaking located in these areas.

मंत्रालयों में सचिवों, संयुक्त सचिवों, उप-सचिवों तथा सहायक सचिवों की नियुक्ति

5564. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में सचिव, संयुक्त सचिव, उप-सचिव तथा सहायक सचिव नियुक्त किए जाते हैं; और यदि हां, तो उनके बीच काम का वितरण कौन करता है और उनकी नियुक्ति के आधार क्या हैं; और

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय में इस समय कुल कितने सचिव, अतिरिक्त सचिव, संयुक्त सचिव, उप-सचिव तथा सहायक सचिव हैं और उनके बीच काम के बंटवारे का क्या आधार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में सचिवों, संयुक्त सचिवों, तथा उप-सचिवों की नियुक्ति उस मंत्रालय को आवंटित किए गए कार्य तथा कार्य की मात्रा के अनुसार की जाती है। अब सहायक सचिवों के कोई पद नहीं हैं। मंत्रालय के सचिव मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक प्रधान होते हैं और वही विभिन्न स्तर के अधिकारियों के बीच कार्य का आवंटन करते हैं।

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय में सचिवों, अतिरिक्त सचिवों, संयुक्त सचिवों, उप-सचिवों तथा सहायक सचिवों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

- (i) सचिव — 1
- (ii) अतिरिक्त सचिव-2
- (iii) संयुक्त सचिव—8 (1 पद रिक्त है)
- (iv) उप-सचिव — 24
- (v) सहायक सचिव कोई नहीं

विभिन्न स्तर के अधिकारियों के बीच कार्य का वितरण उस मंत्रालय की प्रशासनिक आवश्यकताओं तथा प्रत्येक पद के नियत कार्य (जांब) को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है।

दिल्ली में सात देशों के महापौरों का सम्मेलन

5565. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सात देशों के महापौरों का सम्मेलन शीघ्र ही दिल्ली में होने वाला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन विषयों पर चर्चा की जायेगी;

(ग) क्या यह सम्मेलन भारत के निमंत्रण पर हो रहा है; और

(घ) इस सम्मेलन पर भारत को कितना व्यय करना पड़ेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Voluntary Organisations Engaged in the Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka**

5566. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the voluntary organisations, engaged in the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, working in the State of Andhra and Karnataka;

(b) the criteria Government have made for giving them grants and amount of grants given during 1972-73 to these States; and

(c) the role of these organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

**Samaj Kalyan Programme During Fifth Plan**

5567 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated by the Central Government for the Samaj Kalyan programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether some States have represented to the Union Government not to reduce this money during the Fifth Plan; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) An amount of Rs. 230 crores has been tentatively allocated for the Social Welfare Sector in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). While no representation from any State Government has been received in this respect, the Conference of Social Welfare Ministers held in New Delhi on January 31, 1974, *inter alia* urged that the allocation already made for the Social Welfare Sector in the Fifth Plan should not be allowed to become lower as this Sector serves primarily the weaker and distressed sections of society. This will be kept in view while finalising the Fifth Plan.

**Indian Delegation to Mauritius**

5568. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian delegation has left for Mauritius for finding the avenues for industrial and other co-operative developments in that country, and

(b) if so, the outlines of the agreements reached between the two countries and the extent of assistance which India would provide for industrial development there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) : (a) and (b). An official Indian delegation was deputed in August, 1973 to Mauritius to prepare a feasibility study on the setting up of an industrial estate in Mauritius. No agreement was signed with the Government of Mauritius. The report of the delegation has been finalised.

**Development of Electronic Industry**

5569 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan under the consideration of the Government to develop

electronics industry in the country to meet the domestic requirements during the next five years and if so, the main features thereof.

(b) the estimated expenditure proposed to be incurred on such a plan, and

(c) the name of the place where work is expected to commence during the next one year?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)

(a) and (b) The Electronics Commission has formulated a plan for the development of the Electronics Industry in the Fifth Plan period. This envisages a total investment of Rs 253 crores during 1974-79 in Electronics and Tele-communication (for civilian purposes) which is expected to generate a total production of Rs 2300 crores and employment of 3.6 lakh persons. The investment in the private-sector is expected to be Rs 67 crores, while the rest will be in the public sector. An amount of Rs 52 crores has also been earmarked for Research and Development in Electronics.

(c) The projects proposed to be implemented during the Annual Plan (1974-75) by the Department of Electronics are amongst others, the establishment of an Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation, a Regional Computer Centre for the Eastern Region, a National Computer Centre for the Northern Region, Testing and Maintenance Centres for Medical Electronics, a Computer Maintenance Corporation and a Semi-conductor Complex for Production and Development. The location of the various projects is currently under consideration of the Government. In addition, grants are being provided to many State Governments for the setting up of Testing and Development Centres to assist small and medium entrepreneurs in Electronics.

### Decentralisation of Planning

5570 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by Government to decentralise planning,

(b) whether every village in the country has its own planning, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) to (c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to decentralise the planning process in the country

- (1) State Governments have been urged to take up the formulation of district plans as a means of establishing closer correspondence between the local resources, problems, potentialities and priorities. The Planning Commission have circulated Guide lines for the Formulation of District Plans and have been providing to the extent considered necessary methodological assistance to the States in this behalf.
- (2) The State Governments have been advised to disaggregate their plans in terms of the programmes to be taken up and the financial allocations to be made available to each district in the light of their levels of development as well as their problems, potentials and priorities.
- (3) A scheme of Central assistance for the strengthening of State planning machinery has been taken up with effect from 1972-73. Under this scheme the States have been asked to set up apex planning bodies at the

State level with non-official experts in various fields and to augment the capabilities of their Planning Departments. One of the units to be set up under this scheme is the regional district planning unit which will provide guidance and technical back-up to the regional and district Planning authorities. Two thirds of the additional expenditure incurred by the State Governments on this account is being borne by the Centre.

- (4) The Centre has impressed upon the States to involve the people in the planning process. States have been specifically requested to enlist the fuller participation of the Members of Parliament and Legislature in seeing that the plans are adequately formulated and properly executed.

- (5) The Planning Commission has, all along, stressed the need for multi-level planning. This implies identification of local resources and assessment of local potentials and priorities. So far as the involving of villages in plan formulation is concerned, State Governments are advised that in the matter of identifying the requirements for social services and inputs and taking locational decisions in respect of infrastructural facilities, the view of the Panchayats should be invariably taken into consideration. The National Programme of Minimum Needs which is an integral feature of the Fifth Five Year Plan and is designed to take care of the social consumption needs of the villages/local areas on a norm-oriented and location specific basis, has been drawn up and is to be implemented with the participation of the village communities.

The overall policy with regard to decentralisation of planning is that while units smaller than the district would participate in identifying potentials and problems and in implementation of programmes, planning as an integrated function will be undertaken only at the district level in view of the considerations of viability, availability of inter-related data and structure of administrative hierarchy.

#### **Political Affiliation of Persons Arrested in Gujarat under M.I.S.A.**

5571. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and political affiliation of persons detained under M. I. S. A. in connection with the recent food agitation in Gujarat; and

(b) the specific charges against each person ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Central Assistance for Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra**

5572. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had provided Central assistance on a matching basis for the employment guarantee scheme of the State of Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is proposed to continue the matching contribution for the scheme as a centrally sponsored scheme in the Fifth Five Year Plan period;

(c) the estimated amount required by the State Government for the scheme during the year 1974-75; and

(d) the allocations made for the same for the year 1974-75 and for the Fifth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Under the Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories initiated in 1972-73, the Government of Maharashtra was allowed Central assistance with the understanding that the State would provide a matching contribution to an equal extent. The Employment Guarantee Scheme was one of the many schemes formulated and implemented by the Government of Maharashtra under the Special Employment Programme in 1972-73 and in 1973-74. However, the Special Employment Programme is not being continued from 1974-75 onwards by the Central Government.

(c) and (d). An outlay of Rs. 7.50 crores has been included in the overall ceiling of Rs. 274.85 crores approved by the Planning Commission for the State's Annual Plan 1974-75. As the size and the content of the Fifth Plans of States including that of Maharashtra have yet to be finally determined, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the allocations which would be made for various schemes within the Fifth Five Year Plans of various States.

#### **Building for Departmental Telegraph Office at Sangli**

5574. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Departmental Telegraph Office at Sangli (Maharashtra) is situated in a rented building which is inconvenient to the public;

(b) whether new buildings of the department have been completed there and the Departmental Telegraph Office has not been shifted in these buildings; and

(c) whether there is public discontentment regarding the same and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The present Departmental Telegraph Office (DTO) at Sangli is in a rented building.

(b) A new building for the Post Office with Telegraph branch planned before the opening of a DTO at Sangli has been completed, but the shifting has not been effected due to inadequate accommodation for locating the new DTO also in this building.

(c) No complaint from the public has been received.

#### **Guidelines for take over of Sick Industries**

5575. SHRI DHAMANKAR :

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steering Group of the Planning Commission has made certain suggestions regarding take-over of the sick industries in the country; and

(b) if so, whether these recommendations have been accepted by Government to serve as future guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) and (b). A Special Group of the Planning Commission have made certain suggestions regarding causes underlying sickness of engineering units and preventive as well as remedial measures to be taken. It has been decided to take suitable steps to implement these recommendations.

**Number of cases of Theft in Delhi during 1974**

5576. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reports received by the Delhi Police regarding thefts in day time in Delhi in the year 1974; and

(b) whether any immediate step was taken just after receipt of the reports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) 2269 cases of theft in day time were reported to the Delhi Police during the year 1974 (1-1-74 to 15-3-74).

(b) Immediate action just after receipt of such reports is taken. Where it is warranted, the Dog Squad is also called and all-out efforts are made to work out the case.

**Refusal by Shakarpur Police to register complaint of theft in Shakarpur, Delhi**

5577 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received for day theft in the Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi in February, 1974;

(b) whether Shakarpur police refused to write report regarding a day theft in Shakarpur, Delhi-51 stating that they are unable to write a complaint of theft reported by a relation of the sufferer and only they will write complaint when the man who has lost his property will come and complain; and

(c) if so, the reasons for refusal of writing complaint by the Police?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) 82 cases of theft in day time were reported in this area in the month of February, 1974.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Number of persons arrested in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi in connection with thefts**

5578. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi in connection with theft cases in the year 1974;

(b) whether anything in any theft case in that area was recovered by the Police during the said period, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) 31 persons were arrested in the period 1-1-74 to 15-3-74.

(b) Stolen property worth about rupees sixty four thousand was recovered.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Misuse of Post Cards**

5579. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent sample survey conducted by P & T Department revealed that the business houses are misusing the post cards;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). A sample survey was conducted by the Department recently to find out the percentage of post cards with printed communications. Printing of communications in post cards is not a misuse.

**Statement made by President of National Federation of P & T Employees**

5580. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of the National Federation of the Posts and Telegraphs employees stated that in case their coming negotiations with the Union Government failed then whole industry would go for an united struggle; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen some press reports in this regard but no formal intimation has been received in the matter from the National Federation of the Posts and Telegraphs Employees.

**Extension of Bhadrak H.P.O.**

5581. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed extension work of the Bhadrak H.P.O. (Orissa) and the new Telephone Exchange in H. O. Campus have been undertaken so as to facilitate the better functioning of the office; and

(b) the time by which the proposed extension work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The drawings etc. in respect of extension to HPO building at Bhadrak are under preparation. As regards accommodating Telephone Exchange in HPO compound, the proposal has not so far been undertaken. Telephone Exchange has, however, recently been shifted to another rented building to facilitate better functioning.

(b) The execution of the work of extension to HPO building is likely to be delayed due to ban on construction of non-functional buildings which includes postal buildings, also, on account of financial stringency.

**Central Sector Projects in Orissa in Fifth Plan**

5582. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central projects proposed to be set up in Orissa in the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether the Bhimkunda Dam Project has been included; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Since the sizes and contents of the Fifth Plans of the Central Ministries and the State Governments including that of Orissa have yet to be finally determined, it is not possible presently to indicate which projects/programmes will ultimately be included in the final version of the Fifth Plans of the Centre and the States.

(b) In the Draft Fifth Plan proposals furnished by the Government of Orissa for consideration of the Planning Commission,



Bhinkunda Dam Project was not included as part of the State Plan either under Irrigation or under Flood Control sectors,

(c) Does not arise.

**C.B.I. Inquiry against Secretary of Coir Board**

5583. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C. B. I enquiry conducted about the Secretary of the Coir Board has been completed;

(b) if so, the charges enquired into and the findings thereof;

(c) the steps Government propose to take on the basis of the enquiry ; and

(d) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI)** : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Automatic Telephone Exchange at Punalur**

5584. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** : Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala transport and electricity Minister had requested the Centre to set up an automatic telephone exchange at Punalur, Kerala;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government received several representations from Punalur to this effect; and

(d) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH)** : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) In his letter dated 5th March, 1974 Shri M. N. Govindan Nair Minister of Transport and Electricity, Kerala has requested to Minister of Communications to set up an automatic telephone exchange at Punalur. The case has been examined and Shri Nair informed that due to extreme shortage of automatic equipment in the country, it is not possible to put up an automatic telephone exchange at Punalur for the present.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Due to extreme shortage of automatic equipment in the country, it is not possible to put up an automatic telephone exchange at Punalur for the time being. It will be possible to do so when the supply position of automatic equipment improves after the second switching factory goes into production by the end of the 5th Year Plan. Meanwhile to meet the future demands of telephone connections at Punalur installation of a manual exchange of higher capacity has been planned.

**Recruitment rules for Coir Board Employees**

5585. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Coir Board Employees Association regarding the finalisation of the recruitment rule for the employees of the Coir Board;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Coir Board Employees Association fear that the draft Recruitment Rules as finalised by the Sub-Committee of the Coir Board will deprive the employees of the benefits so far enjoyed by them. They have accordingly requested for the intervention of the Government to safeguard their interests.

(c) The Government will take into account all factors into consideration before finalising the rules.

**Issue of licence letter of intent for production of baby food**

**5586. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether any licence or letter of intent for production of baby food has been issued for the Eastern-region;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to implement the letter of intent/licence so far is so, the result thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) :** (a) and (b). Letters of Intent have been issued to two parties (*viz.* M/s. Lakshmi Janardhan Food Products, Ltd., Calcutta and M/s. Bihar State Dairy Corporation, Patna) on 4-7-1970 and 20-8-1973 for setting up new undertakings, one each in West Bengal and Bihar for the manufacture of baby food for an annual capacity of 1750 tonnes and 800 tonnes respectively, subject to certain conditions.

(c) It has been decided to grant industrial licences to the two parties in furtherance of the letters of intent.

**Command Area Development Authority for Maximum Benefit from Irrigation Potentials during Fifth Plan**

**5587. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan resort to command Area Development Authority during the Fifth Plan period for maximum benefit from irrigation potentials;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether any specific areas are contemplated to be included in the first two years of the Fifth Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Integrated command area development programme is one of the principle elements in the strategy for increasing agricultural production during the Fifth Plan. The need for an inter-disciplinary authority with a direct line of command, within the Departments of Irrigation, Agriculture, Soil Conservation and Cooperation with a view to bringing cohesion at the different levels of operations in various disciplines for optimum utilisation of irrigation potential and ensuring increased agricultural production, has been accepted by the States. This authority will, in particular, attend to on-farm development works consisting of field channels, field drains, land levelling and land shaping operations; surveys, designs and preparation of plans for these works and the supervision of the execution of such works; and extension and demonstration work in agricultural sector. Matching grants on 50-50 basis will be provided by the Centre to the State Governments for the establishment of these authorities, soil surveys, preparation

of field plans, and equity/share capital support to land development banks etc to enable flow of institutional finance to the farmers for the above stated on-farm development works

(c) For this area development programme, commands of about 50 major and medium irrigation projects are proposed to be taken up. The specific areas and details are at present being worked out by the State Governments in consultation with the Union Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission

#### Hill Development Scheme for West Bengal

5588. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY  
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has submitted to the Central Government for approval, any Hill Development Scheme for West Bengal,

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) whether this scheme has been approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) to (c) The Government of West Bengal have recently forwarded a sub-Plan for the hill areas of Darjeeling District. This is in response to the provision in the Fifth Five Year Plan that such sub-Plans should be formulated for the hill areas on the basis of their specific problems, potentials and priorities. While the general strategy is not dissimilar to that of the State's Fifth Five Year Plan, efforts have been made to take into account the large gap in infrastructure for the hill areas as compared to the rest of the State. Transportation and communication systems, power facilities and other public services

crucial to economic activities in general, have received emphasis. The sub-Plan is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

होली के दौरान जबलपुर, मध्य प्रदेश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

5589. श्री भागीरथ भंडार: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या होली के पर्व पर जबलपुर (म.प्र.) में साम्प्रदायिक दंगा हुआ और नगर में कर्फ्यू लागू किया गया,

(ख) क्या इस पर्व पर देश के विभिन्न भागों में प्रत्येक बंधु-प्राय साम्प्रदायिक नारा पैदा किया जाना है

(ग) क्या प्रविश्य ये ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानून विभाग में राज्य सली (श्री राम निवास निवासी) - (क) राज्य सरकार के अनुसार जबलपुर में एक महीने में 4 मार्च, 1974 का हाली मनाने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा यह डालने के कारण साम्प्रदायिक दंगा बर्गों के बीच भगदा हो गया था। प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में कर्फ्यू लगा दिया गया था।

(ख) अमोन में श्री हाली के दौरान साम्प्रदायिक नारा की रिपोर्ट मिलती रही है।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य सरकारें मजकूर रहती हैं तथा साम्प्रदायिक घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय करती हैं। होली के स्वाहात के अवसर पर केंद्रीय सरकार श्री राज्य सरकारों को उपयुक्त सावधान्य देती है।

#### Preference to Assistants in Ex-Cadre Posts in Higher Grades

5590. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state,

(a) whether there is any other category of employees, except Assistants, in the Central Secretariat in which employees are serving for more than 22 years in the same grade; and

(b) whether Government will give preference to Assistants who have put in more than 22 years of service for various ex-cadre posts in higher grades ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Insofar as the Central Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service and Central Secretariat Clerical Service are concerned, apart from Assistants, only some Grade-II Stenographers are serving in the same grade for more than 22 years

(b) Ex-cadre posts are filled in accordance with the recruitment rules framed for the purpose. The recruitment rules are framed keeping in view the duties of the post, experience and qualifications required etc. However instructions have been issued to the effect that wherever possible, persons belonging to the Central Secretariat Services should be made eligible for ex-cadre posts available in the participating offices the duties of which are mainly ministerial

करागलखाना, दिल्ली में मुम्बई द्वारा एक हरिजन कन्या से छेड़-छाड़

5591. श्री जगदीश चंदर - क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 9 मार्च, 1974 को दिल्ली में करागलखाना में मुम्बई से एक हरिजन कन्या से छेड़-छाड़ की थी

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मन्त्रबन्दी व्योरा क्या है और

(ग) दिल्ली में इस बहती हुई मुम्बईवासी की रोकने के लिये क्या बच उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय तथा कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) - (क) स (ग) दिल्ली प्रमाणन स प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 9 मार्च, 1974 को करागलखाना दिल्ली में हरिजन कन्या के साथ छेड़-छाड़ की गयी कोई घटना नहीं हुई। परन्तु उसी दिन एक महिला ने न्यायार्थिन छेड़-छाड़ की घटना के परिणाम-स्वरूप उन क्षेत्र में दा बगों के बीच एक झगडा हुआ था। झगडा म छुरा चीपन म तीन व्यक्ति मारे गये। पुलिस न तीन अपराधिक मामल दर्ज किथ से जिनकी जांच पड़ताल हा रही है। 21 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये से। जिनमे स 11 न्यायार्थिक हिरासत में हैं और 10 जमानत पर छाड़ दिये गये हैं। हिमा की किसी सम्भावित घटना का राबन के लिए बड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है। दिन से और रात म गज्ज बढ़ा दी गई है।

#### Issue of Letters of Intent to Mysore Industrial and Investment Development Corporation

5592 SHRI T V CHANDRASHI KHARAPPA VEERABASAPPA - Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of letters of intent issued to Mysore Industrial and Investment Development Corporation till December, 1973,

(b) the number of them which have been utilised, and

(c) the reasons for non-implementation thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA) :

(a) to (c) Eleven Letters of Intent have been issued to Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited during 1971-73. Of these, one letter of Intent has been converted into an Industrial licence. In practice, it takes about three to four years time for an Industrial undertaking to be established

and to commence production. The letters of intent/licence are, at various stages of implementation.

#### Letters Cards

5593. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government plan for any cheap type of letter card for poor people in our country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH)**: (a) No, Sir.

#### Differences among Members of Planning Commission

5594. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA**:  
**SHRI V. MAYAVAN** :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether sharp differences among the members of the Planning Commission will affect the smooth working of the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for these differences and the necessary steps Government propose to take to remove the misgivings, if any?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA)** : (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

#### Bringing out Works of Late Prof. S. N. Bose in English and other Indian Languages

5595. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA** : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether standard and popular biographies of late Prof. S. N. Bose will be published in English and all other Indian languages;

(b) whether 'Prof. S. N. Bose Chair' will be opened in Calcutta, Dacca and other Universities; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken in collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh for preservation of his memory in Dacca University where he did most of his important works?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM)** : (a) to (c). Sir, all these matters are under the consideration of the National Organising Committee for the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Bose Statistics, which was set up in the year 1973. Their recommendations are still awaited.

#### Extension of Time Limit to Netaji Inquiry Committee

5596. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Netaji Inquiry Commission has asked for further extension of time for concluding its findings;

(b) if so, the period of extension given for submission of Commission's report;

(c) the expenditure so far made for payment of allowance to (i) the Chairman, (ii) Government Senior Counsel (iii) Junior Counsel and for other purposes for Commission's work; and

(d) the estimated total expenditure for the Commission?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal seeking further extension of the term of the Commission up to 30th June, 1974 has been received and is under consideration.

- (c) (i) Chairman Rs. 48,086.15  
 (ii) Government Senior Counsel Rs. 80,612.95  
 (iii) Junior Council and for other purposes for Commission's work Rs. 6,06,514.86

(d) Rs. 8.72 lakhs approximately.

**Stoppage of Production of Obscene Films as suggested by Acharya Vinoba Bhave**

5597. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Acharya Vinoba Bhave made an appeal to the Prime Minister, as appeared in the press during the 2nd week of March, for restraining production of obscene films;

(b) whether such films and vulgar cinema posters are creating serious degeneration of Indian values of life among the student community;

(c) if so, steps so far taken by Government to meet the problem; and

(d) whether fresh efforts will be made by Government (i) for restraining production of obscene films and (ii) urging the State Governments to effectively control display of vulgar cinema posters; and if so, the facts thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) :** (a) There was a reference to obscenity in films during Acharya Vinoba Bhave's meeting with the Prime Minister.

(b) and (c). Government have been taking a serious view of the potentially harmful effect of such trends resulting in stricter censorship in terms of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

(d) In addition to the restraining effect of censorship, Government is also trying to achieve the objectives by encouraging good quality purposeful films. Control over posters vests with the State Governments and the Municipal authorities who had also been advised to take suitable stringent steps.

#### Postponement of Finalisation of Fifth Plan

5598. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to put off the finalisation of the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :** (a) and (b). In the light of the oil crisis and the trends in prices both in the country and abroad, some exercises are being carried out in the Planning Commission, to determine what adjustments may be necessary in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### Inquiry into incidents involving members of Central Health Squad

5599. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether A.D.M., New Delhi who inquired into the incident involving members of the Central Health Squad and some police officers in October last, has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report ; and

(c) the action taken against indicted police officials ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) One Sub-Inspector was found guilty of an unseemly altercation with members of the Central Food Squad. He and an ASI, according to the report, unjustifiably detained one of the members of Central Food Squad at Police Post, R. K. Puram Sector Number VIII. Further, the SHO, R. K. Puram, attempted to shield his erring subordinates.

(c) Departmental enquiry against the three police officials is in progress.

**Inclusion of Sub-Plan in the Fifth Plan for development of Tribal areas**

5600. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government has adopted new plans like Sub-Plan and sectoral allocation for the allround development of tribal people and tribal areas of the country in the Fifth Plan ;

(b) if so, the names of the states which have submitted their sub-Plans and sectoral allocation proposals to the Centre so far; and

(c) the allocations made to different States by the Centre in the sub-Plan and sectoral Plan in the Fifth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) The strategy for the development of scheduled tribes and tribal areas has been spelt out in chapter 13 of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan (Volume II) which was placed on the Table of the House. It is indicated therein that for the development of scheduled tribes and tribal areas, an integrated area development plan will be undertaken and separate sub-plans for areas with a large concentration of scheduled tribes will be drawn up within the respective

State Plans. Larger flow of funds from the various sectors of development will be ensured to meet the requirements of each specific area provided it is geographically and administratively viable. It is also indicated that the State resources for sub-plans for the development of tribal areas will be supplemented by suitable financial support from the Centre in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission. The State Governments have been requested to prepare sub-plans for areas of tribal concentration.

(b) So far only three States, namely, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have sent their sub-plans, which are being examined.

(c) The allocation to be made to different States for the Fifth Plan and the special allocation to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for integrated development of tribal areas have still to be finalised.

**Communication facilities in backward areas of Orissa**

5601 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the names of the District identified by the Ministry as backward areas in communication facilities in Orissa,

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to increase the postal and telephone facilities in Fourth Plan and proposals for the Fifth Plan, and

(c) what are the reasons of backwardness of these areas in communication and the steps to eradicate the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a)

**For (Postal facilities) For Telecommunication facilities**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>(i) Koraput, Keonjhar Kalahandi, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani (Boudh Khanda-mal) Distts.</p> <p>(ii) Agency Areas of Ganjam District.</p> <p>(iii) Rajnagar P.S. Area in Puri District.</p> | <p>(i) Balasore, Balangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani and Sundergarh Districts.</p> <p>(ii) Rajnagar Police Station only in Puri District.</p> |
|---|---|

**(b) Postal Services :**

The conditions for opening of P.Os. in cases of such backward areas are more liberal in comparison of normal areas. During 4th Plan period, 401 new Branch offices were opened in these backward areas. During Fifth Plan period also post offices are proposed to be opened in such areas whenever prescribed conditions are fulfilled.

**Telecommunication Services .**

In order to increase the telephone facilities on loss basis in backward areas, the policy for providing such facilities was liberalised. The proposals for providing telephone facilities on loss basis in backward areas during the Fifth Plan are under examination and are likely to be finalised shortly.

(c) Expansion of communication facilities in an area is connected with the general development of the area in terms of population, literacy, growth of industry and transport facilities, etc. Thus difficult terrain, sparse population, inadequate traffic and

transport facility and heavy cost of establishment are the main reasons for the backwardness of communication facilities in such areas.

Liberalised conditions are, therefore, applied for opening post offices and providing telecommunication facilities in such areas.

**Checking of air and water pollution in Orissa**

**5602. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :**  
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to check air pollution due to Cement at Rayagangpur and water pollution due to Paper Mill, at Rayagada in Orissa so far ;

(b) the terms and conditions settled by the Ministry with these industries at the time of their establishment , and

(c) how far they have fulfilled their terms of agreement to check pollution ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) :** (a) to (c) Necessary information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

**Short term scheme to deal with inflationary trend in economy**

**5603. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :**  
**SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :**

Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has formulated any short term scheme to deal with the inflationary trend in the economy of the country ; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :** (a) Schemes for controlling inflation are dealt with in the Ministry of Finance, although the Planning Commission offers such help and advice as may be asked for. Planning Commission has not separately formulated any such scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

**Assessment Regarding Delay in Delivery of Letters**

5604. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last one year, delivery of letters is being delayed ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment of the situation to find out to what extent the short distance (100 Km.) and long distance (over 900 Kms.) mails are being delayed and the causes for the same; and

(c) if so, the main points of the findings and the steps proposed to improve the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) :** (a) to (c). There have been instances of irregular/delayed delivery of long distance mails due to disruption of services for various factors beyond control, such as cancellation of IAC flights and mail carrying trains, grounding of AVROS by the IAC, IAC lock-out and Loco Strike. But short distance mails which are generally conveyed by road transport, remained almost unaffected.

Whenever long distance mail routes are affected all alternative means for the expeditious conveyance of mails are utilized as

far as possible. Some of the alternatives are domestic services of Air India, IAF Dakotas (specially chartered), skeleton services of IAC, services of Jam Airways, IAF Courier service, departmental mail motor vehicles and additional luggage, compartments/vans in existing trains etc.

Besides introduction of special despatches and the reorganisation of travelling sections, long-term contingent plans to meet such emergencies are also being worked out. As a regular feature in addition to visits and inspections by officers at Divisional/Circle level an Inspection Squad at Central level moves about frequently with a view to pinpoint defects in transmission of mails and to look into cases of abnormal delays suggesting remedial measures on the spot.

**Change in formula of Financial assistance to States to remove inter-State disparity**

5605. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the planning Commission's formula for financial assistance to States has failed to level down the growing inter-State disparity ;

(b) if so, whether a change in the formula is being considered by the Government ; and

(c) when a decision in this regard is expected to be taken and what would be the basis for payment pending finalisation of the issue ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

Inter-State disparity depends upon inter-action among a number of factors such as total investment, pattern of investment, productivity of capital, physical

endowments, production relations, rates and levels of development, incidence of population, etc. In view of this, it is not possible to correlate the existence of inter-State disparity with the allocation of Central assistance since the Central assistance is only one of the components of the overall efforts for socio-economic development which consists not only of making an adequate financial investment on budgetary account but also the formulation of an appropriate strategy, working out of effective schemes, mobilising institutional resources, providing Central investment, attracting private investment through proper project formulation and suitable fiscal measures and incentives and systematic implementation of programmes.

The desirability of evolving objective principles for allocation of Central assistance was emphasised by several Chief Ministers during discussions on the draft Fourth Five Year Plan (1966-71). As a result, the principles underlying the distribution of Central assistance to the States under the three Five Year Plans were re-examined and the objective formula for the allocation of Central assistance during the Fourth Five Year Plan was placed before the National Development Council in July, 1968. This was discussed in detail in September, 1968 in a Committee of Chief Ministers which unanimously financed the objective criteria which have been the basis of distribution of Central assistance during the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) period. These criteria are set out below :—

It was agreed that (a) the requirements of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland be met through an *ad hoc* lump assignment out of the total Central assistance; this amount was agreed to be placed at Rs. 400 crores; (b) the balance of Rs. 3100 crores be distributed among the remaining 14 States as under :

(i) 60% on the basis of population ;

(ii) 10 % on the basis of per capita income to be distributed to those States whose per capita income is below the National average ;

(iii) 10 % on the basis of tax effort in relation to per capita income ;

(iv) 10 % on account of continuing major irrigation and power schemes ; and

(v) 10 % on consideration of the special problems of the States.

As will be seen from the above criteria, the formula for the allocation of Central assistance in the Fourth Plan was designed to give certain weightage to the less developed States, thus contributing to narrowing down of inter-State disparities in the following manner :—

(i) The *Ad hoc* allocations made for the hill and backward States of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram and Nagaland have provided them much higher per capita Central assistance compared to other States. This would be obvious from the following figures :—

	Per Capita Central Assistance (Rupees)
Assam . . . . .	122
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	314
Meghalaya . . . . .	368
Nagaland . . . . .	678
All States, Average . . . . .	69

(ii) Within the objective criteria of allocation adopted for other States 60% weight was given to population, 10% for per capita income below the national average and 10% for the 'special problems' of the States. Evidently the States with high population incidence and those having lower per capita income than the national

average received substantial consideration in the allocation of Central assistance. 10% of Central assistance distributed on the basis of special problems of the States was expected to contribute to the correction of both intra-State and inter-State disparities.

(iii) Besides the formula for allocation, inducement to substantial investment in selected hill and backward areas was provided by adopting a more liberal pattern of Central assistance. The hill areas of Assam, Ladakh in Jammu & Kashmir, Lahaul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts of Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland have been allowed to draw 90 % grant against the Central assistance accruing to them, while in the case of Darjeeling district in West Bengal, hill districts (excluding Nainital and Dehra Dun) in Uttar Pradesh and the Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu, the grant component has been fixed at 50%. Against this, the normal grant component for other areas is only 30 %.

The formula for the distribution of Central assistance is presently under reconsideration in the light of the experience of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the strategy of the Fifth Plan and the resource situation of various States. It is proposed to discuss the matter in a meeting of the National Development Council at an early date and to finalise the basis on which the Central assistance would be allocated during the Fifth Plan period. Pending the decision the Central assistance allocated to the States for the year 1974-75 has been kept uniformly at the level of 1973-74.

**Collection of money by Armed Hostile  
Mizos from Villagers**

**5606. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACH-  
WAI :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that nearly

1,000 armed hostile Mizos operating in Mizoram had collected money on a large scale from the terrified villagers; and

(b) if so, the action Government has taken to check such nefarious activities of hostiles?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) :** (a) According to information available with the Government, about 400 armed hostiles have been operating in Mizoram. Groups of them were involved in 11 incidents of looting and extortion of money from the villagers to the extent of about Rs. 1600 during the current year up to the end of February, 1974.

(b) The Mizoram Administration have strengthened the Administrative Centres and arranged for additional police posts. Security measures and continuous vigilance are being maintained against such unlawful activities.

**Permanent strength of Central Secretariat  
Stenographers Service and Clerical Service**

**5607. SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the authorised permanent strength (APS) of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service (CSSS) and the Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS);

(b) the number of posts lying vacant in these services; and

(c) whether promotions/confirmations in these services are effected on the basis of availability of vacancies in a particular Ministry, disregarding the seniority of those employees working outside that Ministry?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PER-  
SONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):**

(a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Central Secretariat Stenographers Service and the Central Secretariat Clerical Service were decentralised in 1962. Since then, promotions/confirmations are generally made cadre-wise, subject, however, to promotions being regulated within the range of seniority as specified for the purpose on all-Secretariat basis by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms

**Postponement of Implementation of letter of intent due to shortage of raw materials**

5608. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

• (a) whether due to foreign exchange constraints and steep import costs of feed-stock and raw materials, certain industrial projects for which letters of intent or licences have been issued, are being deferred or dropped;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether projects proposed in the backward Districts would be accorded priority?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b) Government are not aware of this.

(c) The current import policy provides for liberal consideration of applications for the import of machinery, raw materials and components received from small scale units to be set up in backward areas.

**Effect of Space Restriction of Cinema Advertisements in Newspapers on the people dependent on Film Publicity**

5609. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an adverse effect on a large number of people who were depending on film publicity consequent upon the announcement of space restriction in the matter of cinema advertisements in newspapers; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). While Government will welcome a better ratio of reading matter against advertisements in newspapers, no restriction has been placed on any category of advertisement

**Increase in Plan Outlay for 1974-75**

5610 SHRI P. GANGADEB.  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Planning Commission has increased the outlay for the first year of the Fifth Plan,

(b) if so, by how much and in which fields; and

(c) whether this increase will help in the acceleration of the works on irrigation, power and agriculture projects in all the States, if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs. 4833.68 crores has been provided for the annual plan for 1974-75 as against Rs. 4271.03 crores provided for 1973-74. Higher outlays have been provided for the sectors indicated below:

	(Rs. crores)	
	1973-74	1974-75
Irrigation & Power .	954.58	1150.82
Industry & Mining .	806.70	1162.09
Transport & Commu- nications . . .	695.35	1026.61

(c) As will be seen from the State-wise outlays for 1973-74 given in the statement laid on the Table of the House higher priority has been accorded in the Plan for 1974-75 to the programmes for Irrigation, Power and Agriculture. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6614/74]. It is proposed to place a report on the Annual Plan, 1974-75, giving details of these sectors on the Table of the House in the course of the current session of the Parliament.

#### Setting up of Newsprint Plant by West Coast Paper Mills

5611. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals were made to Government by the Director of West Coast Paper Mills for installation of a Newsprint Plant;

(b) if so, whether proposals are pending with Government for more than two years; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) :  
(a) to (c). At the end of November, 1973, M/s. West Coast Paper Mills formally approached the Government for amendment of the letter of intent granted to them for the manufacture of 60,000 tonnes per annum of different grades of paper in a man-

ner which would enable them to manufacture 30,000 tonnes of newsprint and 30,000 tonnes of printing, writing paper etc. annually. The party's application for amendment of the Letter of Intent and import of capital goods are being processed.

#### Unearthing a Gang of Burglars at Wazirpur Delhi

5612. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a big gang of burglars was unearthed at Wazirpur in Delhi in February, 1974.

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made; and

(c) whether any articles were recovered from the arrested persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). No Sir. However, two persons were arrested in February 1974, who had committed a number of thefts in Shanti Nagar and Shastri Nagar, colonies adjoining Wazirpur.

(c) Stolen goods worth about eight thousand rupees consisting of transistors, gold and silver ornaments, clothes, wrist watches, utensils, cash etc were recovered from them.

#### False Claims of Freedom Fighters

5613. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that false claims of some freedom fighters were accepted and tamra patras were distributed; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not verifying the claims before granting pension to freedom fighters ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) Instances have come to the notice of Government of Tamrapatras having been distributed to persons who, on further verification, were not found to be eligible for the same.

(b) The Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme lays down certain criteria of eligibility. The scheme was given wide publicity and in response to this several thousands of applications were received. Normally, pensions would have been sanctioned in these cases only on receipt of a verification report from the State Government or the Union territory Administration concerned. This procedure, however, would have entailed considerable delay. It was, therefore, decided that pensions may be sanctioned straightaway on a provisional basis in those cases where the prescribed criteria were *prime facie* fulfilled on the basis of the documentary evidence produced by the applicants. Later, as verification reports came in from the State Governments and Union territory Administrations, pensions were also sanctioned on the basis of such reports. However, from time to time there have been complaints against individual Freedom Fighters on the ground that they managed to get the pension by furnishing incorrect or false information. These complaints are examined with reference to the original records. In doubtful cases further investigations are being made and in those cases where there is strong presumption that the evidence earlier furnished was not correct, the pension is also suspended pending completion of the investigations.

#### Development of Thorium Technology

5614. **DR. KARNI SINGH:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has carried out any experiments to develop the thorium technology; and

(b) if so, the results achieved so far?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Because of the absence of any fissile material in natural thorium, large scale utilisation of thorium for nuclear power generation can be ensured only by converting it through a nuclear reactor into fissile material  $U_{235}$ . When thorium is used as a blanket material in a fast breeder reactor, it is converted into  $U_{235}$  which can then be used as a fissile material for generating power. The Department of Atomic Energy has already initiated action on the development of fast breeder reactors. The 40 MW Fast Breeder Test Reactor now under construction at the Reactor Research Centre at Kalpakkam will be used to develop the various technologies involved in the large scale utilisation of thorium.

#### Raids by underground Mizos on Tripura State Border Areas

5615. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been frequent raids by underground Mizos from across border with Bangladesh on Tripura State border areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent such raids?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) There have been ten incidents of raids in Tripura by underground Mizo from across the border with Bangladesh during 1973 and one incident so far during 1974.

(b) Security forces have intensified their patrols and combing operations to contain such unlawful activities of the underground Mizos. In one encounter, two underground miscreants were killed.

**Freedom Fighters who supplied False Information**

5616 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of such Freedom Fighters whose pension has been stopped on the ground that they supplied false information while forwarding their applications;

(b) the names and addresses of such freedom fighter pension recipients against whom complaints are still under investigation that they supplied false information, and

(c) what penal or other actions the Government have taken or decided to take against those mentioned in part (a) above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). From time to time complaints are received against individual Freedom Fighters who have been awarded pension that they have managed to get the pension by furnishing incorrect or false information. These complaints are examined with reference to the original records and in doubtful cases a reference is made to the State Governments for report. At present 129 cases are under correspondence with the State Governments. In those cases where there is a strong presumption that the Freedom Fighter was not entitled to the pension, action is taken to suspend the pension pending investigation. In 92 of the 129 cases referred to above, the pension has been suspended. It is not possible to give names and addresses of all these persons

(c) If, on the completion of enquiry the pension are found to be wrongly assigned, the same will be cancelled and further action regarding recovery etc. taken depending on the merits of each case.

**Indigenous Manufacture of Capital Goods**

5617. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to develop the indigenous manufacturing of capital goods; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DGTD, on the basis of capital goods cleared for imports during 1973, prepared a list of capital goods not manufactured in the country or the availability of which indigenously is not likely in the near future and advertised the same in the Indian Export Service Bulletin Volume XVIII No. 7 dated 16-2-1974. The advertisement was issued with the twin objectives of:—

- (i) giving an opportunity to indigenous manufacturers to consider taking up the production of any of the items in the list as part of development and import substitution; and
- (ii) eliminating the need to go through the advertisement procedure in respect of these machines which are not manufactured in the country.

The indigenous manufacturers were requested to go through the list and inform the DGTD, within 30 days from the date of issue of advertisement whether manufacturing capacities in respect of any of the advertised items are available or whether indigenous manufacture could be established

by 30th June, 1974. Documentary evidence was to be furnished to establish the claims of the manufacturers. On the basis of information received, the DGTD have made an assessment of indigenous capacities as at the end of June, 1974 for the manufacture of machinery cleared for import during 1973 and have prepared a list of capital goods to be allowed for import during 1974-75.

**Ambulance for P & T Dispensary in Patna**

5618. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new staff car has been provided recently in the office of the District Manager Telephones, Patna;

(b) whether any ambulance has been provided in the P & T Dispensary, Patna; and

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to provide an ambulance which is so badly needed in the P & T Dispensary thereby acceding to longstanding demand of the Unions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No ambulance is sanctioned for any P&T Dispensary. The question of provision of ambulance van in P&T Dispensaries is a general issue and in view of the financial implications involved, it is not possible to accede to this demand. However, the C.S. (M.A.) Rules provide for reimbursement of Ambulance charges for conveyance of patients.

**Facility of Medical Treatment to Departmental Canteen Staff in P & T Dispensaries**

5619. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per latest orders of the Government, staff of different categories of the departmental canteen are being paid their salary from Government exchequer;

(b) whether the rates of salary admissible to the different categories of staff are very meagre, even lower than the rates prescribed under Minimum Wages Act in some cases; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue orders for the medical treatment of the Canteen Staff from the P & T Dispensaries in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No. The Departmental Canteen is not a limb of Government and its staff are the employees of the Canteen Managing Committee. The Government subsidise the establishment charges of the canteen.

(b) The scales of pay for different categories of staff are on lines of those fixed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms who have prescribed the scales after taking into account the rates prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act and other facilities provided to the Canteen staff

(c) No.

**Report of the Review Committee on Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta**

5620. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Review Committee had been formed to look into the matters of Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta;

(b) whether the Review Committee visited the said Institute in the month of November, 1973 and thereafter submitted a report to the Department of Atomic Energy;



(c) if so, what are the main features of the said report; and

(d) whether that report will be laid on the Table of the House and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):  
(a) A Committee to review the programme of work at present carried out in the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta and the future programme to be undertaken during the Fifth Five-Year Plan has been constituted by the Department of Atomic Energy.

(b) This Review Committee visited the Saha Institute during November 1973. The Committee has, however, not yet finalised its report.

(c) and (d). Do not arise

**Cases of Attacks on Linguistic Minorities in Bombay**

5621 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases registered in the city of Bombay for the attacks on Linguistic Minorities during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) how many of them ended in convictions; and

(c) the total number of accused in these cases and the number of Shiv Sainiks in them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). The facts are being ascertained.

**Allotment of Vacant Flats to Employees in Bombay**

5622. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some self-contained flats are lying vacant in one of the residential buildings of the Atomic Energy Department near Dadar, Bombay since 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons for not allotting these flats to the employees of the Department; and

(c) the total loss incurred by Government on account of keeping these flats vacant and the steps being taken to allot these flats?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):  
(a) and (b). No, Sir. Two flats were vacant for some time but have already been occupied by employees of the Department.

(c) There is always some time lag between vacation of a flat and its re-allotment and occupation. However, on the basis of average emoluments of eligible employees, the loss of revenue over the entire period the flats remained vacant is approximately Rs. 500.

## गरीबी स्तर पर निर्बाह करने वाले लोग

5623. श्री सटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गरीबी स्तर पर निर्बाह करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या, राज्यवार क्या है और वर्ष 1966 में और इस समय, अलग-अलग उनकी दैनिक औसत आय क्या है; और

(ख) हमारे में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं अथवा किए जा रहे हैं और इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धरिया) : (क) देश में 1964-65 के दौरान गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे निर्बाह करने वाले लोगों की राज्यवार संख्या बनाने हुए एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। 1964-65, 1966 तथा इस समय उनकी दैनिक औसत आय क्या है, इस बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) गरीब लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा करने के लिए हमारे वर्षों में जा भारेबाई की गई है उसमें से शामिल है (1) प्रतिवर्ष योजना परिषद से वृद्धि करना, (2) कृषि, ग्रामीणों तथा पशुपालन, दुग्ध, उद्यान, मछली पालन आदि कार्यक्रमों के विकास पर बल देना जिससे समाज के गरीब वर्ग लाभान्वित हों सके, (3) लघु तथा नाममात्र के किसानों, मृत्तु क्षेत्रों के किसानों तथा भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रमों को अपनाना ताकि वे कृषि विकास में भाग ले सकें तथा इसके प्रतिक्रिया के भारीदार हों सके, (4) भूमि सुधार, (5) ग्रामीण रोडवार के लिए स्वर्णि कार्यक्रम का प्रारम्भ, (6) सूखा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करना, (7) समाज सेवाओं तथा कल्याण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए विस्तार कार्यक्रम अपनाना (8) निजित बेरोजगारों के लिए रोडवार प्रदान करने के लिए स्कीम प्रारम्भ करना, और (9) नार्वेजिक बमूसी तथा विवरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करना तथा उसका विस्तार करना।

अब तक प्राप्त प्रतिक्रिया की छेक-छेक बताना सम्भव नहीं। जनसंख्या के निम्नस्तर 30 प्रतिशत का उपयोग स्तर बढ़ाने के लिए जो उपाय अपनाए जाएंगे उनका उल्लेख पोषण योजना प्रारूप में किया गया है।

## विवरण

गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे राज्य-वार जनसंख्या  
(1964-65)

(संख्या हजारों में)

राज्य	ग्रामीण	शहरी
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश	15,331	3,976
2 असम	2,206	535
3 बिहार	19,609	2,533
4 गुजरात	7,261	3,701
5 हरियाणा	1,474	719
6 जम्मू व कश्मीर	8,235	393
7 केरल	9,498	1,889
8 मध्य प्रदेश	13,953	2,857
9 मद्रास	13,224	5,395
10 महाराष्ट्र	14,422	5,552
11 मैसूर	9,612	3,065
12 उड़ीसा	10,977	736
13 पंजाब	2,151	1,272
14 राजस्थान	6,156	1,890
15 उत्तर प्रदेश	29,820	6,572
16 पश्चिमी बंगाल	14,446	3,977
17 तमिलनाडु क्षेत्र	2,360	870
18 अखिल भारतीय	179,793	45,832

Criteria for creation of Posts of Producers on Contract Basis in AIR

5624 SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for creating the posts of Producers on contract basis in All India Radio;

(b) whether the educational and professional qualifications prescribed for the posts of Producers are less than those prescribed for the post of Programme Executives who are recruited through Union Public Service Commission although the two posts carry the same pay-scales; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) :** (a) Like all other categories of Staff Artists, posts of Producers are not formally created as civil posts. The need for engaging Producers in various units of AIR is assessed periodically in terms of programme requirements and steps taken to recruit persons accordingly.

(b) As the two categories are at present separate, the qualifications prescribed for each of them are not strictly comparable.

(c) Does not arise.

**Identical duties performed by Producers on contract basis and regular Programme Executives in A.I.R.**

**5625 SHRI MD JAMILURRAHMAN:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Producers on Contract basis and Programme Executives as regular Government Employees perform identical functions in All India Radio;

(b) if so, the reasons for this;

(c) whether a number of expert Committees had recommended the merger of these Cadres; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR**

**SINHA) :** (a) and (b). The duties of Programme Executives are mainly Programme planning, Programme production and Programme management. They are also Drawing and Disbursing Officers at certain AIR stations/offices and discharge certain administrative functions. The main function of Producers is Programme production and they are engaged in various units of AIR depending upon the actual programme requirements. Thus the functions of the two categories are not exactly identical but distinguishable.

(c) and (d). The Chanda Committee and the Masani Committee had basically recommended integration of the two cadres and recruitment in future on a unified basis and appointment thereto of persons from the two existing cadres of Programme Executives and the Producers after a process of screening. The matter is still under consideration of Government.

**New Staffing Pattern for T. V. Centres**

**5626, SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN.** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new staffing pattern for Television Centres is being formulated consequent on Government's decision to delink it from sound broadcasting;

(b) if so, whether the new set-up envisages it as a Government Department or as an independent authority; and

(c) whether the new staffing pattern is only intended to keep the selection of staff out of the purview of Union Public Service Commission?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) :** (a) the matter is under consideration.

(b) As is known, the Government has decided not to accept suggestions to set up autonomous Corporations for sound and Television broadcasts.

(c) Does not arise.

Number of Programme Officers in A.I.R. whose services have been extended beyond the age of fifty-eight

5627. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Programme Officers in AIR have been given extension of service beyond the age of 58; and

(b) if so, their names along with the reasons for this and the period of extension?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Since 1973, the following four Programme Officers in A.I.R. have been given extension of service beyond the age of 58, as their retention was considered necessary in the public interest.

S. No	Name of Officer	Period of extension granted	
		From	To
1.	Shri K. P. Shungloo	28-9-73	27-9-74
2.	Shri Romesh Chandra	12-9-73	11-9-74
3.	Shri S. K. Tripathi	18-12-73	17-6-74
4.	Shri H. L. Sehgal	19-9-73	18-9-74

New Radio Stations and T. V. Centres opened during 1972-73 and 1973-74

5628. SHRI MD JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Radio Stations opened in the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the expenditure incurred; and

(b) the number of new Television Centres and the expenditure incurred on those during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

*Statement*

New Radio Stations/ T. V. Centres	Year	Number	Total estimated Capital expenditure on the Projects (Rs. lakhs)	Recurring Expenditure	
				1972-73	1973-74
				(Rs. lakhs)	
Radio Stations	1972-73	Two	115.90	5.23	10
	1973-74	Nil	—	—	—
Television Centres	1972-73	Two	533.14*	35.94	81
	1973-74	Two	92.13*	—	14

\* Excludes cost of Rs. 113 lakhs of T.V. equipment received as gift from West Germany.

**Cosmopolitan Character of Cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras**

5629. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government wants to retain and maintain the Cosmopolitan character of big four cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras;

(b) whether Government are aware of the theory of sons of the soil floated by different State Chief Ministers in which these metropolitan cities are situated causing harm and harassment to linguistic minorities and gradually jeopardising and eroding the concept of the Indian Union as a single country; and

(c) whether to maintain the Cosmopolitan character of big cities and to save the linguistic minorities from total annihilation, the Government are prepared to change the administrative set up of these cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). The cosmopolitan character of these cities has developed over a period of time as a consequence of their growth as commercial, industrial and administrative centres attracting people from different parts of the country. While Government are aware of the theory of the sons of the soil floated by certain quarters, it has not been the policy of the Central Government or the State Governments concerned to impose any constraints on the growth of such a cosmopolitan character. The recommendation of the National Integration Council made in 1968 that adequate employment opportunities should be available to the local people had been brought to the notice of all concerned. Government do not consider it necessary to change the administrative set up of these

cities. With a view to protecting the legitimate interests of linguistic minorities the Central Government keep in continuous touch with the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities and the State Governments.

**Shortage of Raw Material in Small Scale Industry in Uttar Pradesh**

5630. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether many small scale industries in the backward regions and districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh are starving for want of raw materials and State Government feel helpless in this regard; and

(b) whether Government are aware that one such industry, Kohinoor Plastic Industries in Azamgarh District have not received its quota of raw material since its birth 18 months earlier?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) : (a) There is a general shortage of raw materials all over the country including Uttar Pradesh. Efforts are being made by Government to make additional allocation of raw materials to small scale units depending upon availability.

(b) The request from Messrs Kohinoor Plastic Industries for allotment of raw materials has been received in this Ministry.

**Internal Telephone Network in Government Offices in Delhi**

5631. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Central Government offices in Delhi have not been

provided with any internal telephone network;

(b) whether in such offices even Section to Section and room to room the number of Post and Telegraph telephones;

(c) the number of such offices and the number of Post and Telegraph telephones provided in them and the telephone Bill on their account; and

(d) what action is being proposed to be taken to reduce the huge telephone bills in these offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Most of the Central Government Offices in Delhi have been provided with internal telephone networks known as private Automatic Exchanges (PAX), Private Branch Exchanges (PBX) and Private Automatic Branch Exchanges (PABX). PAXs are meant exclusively for intercommunication between the different extensions connected to it and communication from these extensions to the Public Telephone network is not possible. PBXs and PABXs while providing intercommunication between the extensions also have access to the Public telephone network, PBXs through operators and PABXs by dialling a code, generally 'O'.

Demands for installation of PAXs/PBXs/PABXs from Central Government Offices are being met on priority.

(c) Data for this is not readily available. It is for an administrative Ministry or concerned department to decide whether a PAX/PBX/PABX is required by them. P&T arranges to provide the same on receipt of a demand.

(d) The control on use of telephones to reduce bills is exercised by the concerned Ministry or department.

#### Opening of P.C.Os. in Puri Postal Division

5632. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where Public Call Offices have been opened under Puri Postal Division of Orissa Circle in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the names of places where such Public Call Offices are proposed to be opened under Puri Postal Division in 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Names of places where Public Call Offices were opened in Puri Postal Division are:—

1971-72	1. Baghmari	5. Bhusandpur
	2. Bolgarh.	6. Singpur.
	3. Rajsunakhala	7. Ranichandi.
	4. Kuhuri	
1972-73	1. Harekrishnapur	3. Bahadajhola.
	2. Odagaon.	
1973-74	1. Singipur	3. Balanga.
	2. Manikgoda	4. Sriramchandrapur.

(b) It is proposed to open Public Call Offices at the following places in Puri Postal Division during the year 1974-75 :

1. Khandagiri
2. Lasingi.

The programme for the year 1975-76 has not yet been fixed.

#### Waiting List for Telephones in Orissa

5633. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 2112 on the 6th March, 1974 regarding waiting list of telephones and state:

(a) what steps are being taken to meet the demands for telephones in Orissa; and

(b) by what time these demands in Orissa will be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Steps are being taken to give additional telephone connections wherever exchange capacity is available and at other places to plan for additional capacities to clear the waiting list.

(b) Out of the 1299 subscribers who were on the waiting list as on 31-12-73, nearly 300 subscribers have been provided with telephone connections during the last 3 months. Out of the remaining subscribers nearly 400 are likely to be provided with telephones connections during this year. For the remaining, additional expansions of the telephones exchanges have to be planned and it is expected that a majority of those registered upto December, 1973, will be provided with telephone connections with an average waiting period of 2½ years.

#### Plan Outlay for Orissa for 1974-75

5634. SHRI GHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total plan outlay approved for Orissa for 1974-75; and

(b) the share of Central assistance therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The approved outlay for Annual Plan 1974-75 for Orissa amounts to Rs. 71.24 crores agreed to be financed by Rs. 33.70 crores

of Central assistance and Rs. 38.54 crores of State's own resources.

#### Annual Plan for Punjab for 1974-75

5635. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay for Punjab's Annual Plan for 1974-75;

(b) how much has been earmarked for raw material and fertilisers;

(c) whether any provision has been made for Thein Dam in 1974-75; and

(d) if so, the amount provided for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The approved outlay for Annual Plan 1974-75 for Punjab amounts to Rs. 107.87 crores.

(b) While the requirements of various programmes in terms of inputs and raw materials are taken into consideration at the time of allocating the overall plan resources for various programmes & sectors of development, funds are normally not earmarked by the Planning Commission separately for individual components such as raw material and fertilisers.

(c) and (d). Since Thein Dam is still to be formally approved, no outlay for this has been made for this project in the Plan for 1974-75 as it stands at present. As and when this project is cleared for execution, the question of finding resources for the same will be considered by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Punjab Government.

**Conversion of Blast Furnace Slags into Insulating Wool for cutting down Fuel Cost in Industries**

5636. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a leading Manufacturer of Insulating Materials has evolved a process of converting Blast Furnace slags into insulating wool for meeting the problems of disposing these slags and cutting down fuel cost in industries; and

(b) if so, outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). A firm at Jamshedpur together with its sister concern at Durgapur is manufacturing slag wool by utilising the blast furnace slag, a by-product of the integrated steel plants located in these places. The process of manufacture consists of melting blast furnace slag with fluxing materials like limestone, wollastonite etc. and fibrising the melt by a centrifugal spinner, when slag wool is formed. Slag wool is used as insulating material for cutting down heat losses in power plants, metallurgical plants, chemical plants, oil refineries etc.

**Applications for Telephone Connections in Jamnagar City**

5637. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications are still pending with the Government for telephone connections for Jamnagar City in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are considering to instal another exchange in Jamnagar to

meet the demand and if so, when it will be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Jamnagar has two manual exchanges. The number of connections working is 2686 and there was a waiting list of 1590 on 31-12-73.

(b) and (c). The existing exchanges are overloaded. It had been decided to instal an automatic exchange of adequate capacity at Jamnagar in replacement of the existing Manual exchanges. The building is under construction and equipment is under supply. The exchange with a capacity of 4000 lines is likely to be commissioned in 1975-76. Another 1000 lines will be added in about a year's time thereafter.

**Setting up of an Iron Ore Project in Goa**

5638. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goa has asked for an iron ore project to be set up in Goa during the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether any study has been conducted for this project; and

(c) if so, the result of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No proposal for an Iron-ore project has been received from the Goa Government so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Issue of Industrial Licences in Backward areas of Kerala**

5639. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of



**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued licences for the development of backward areas;

(b) if so, the number of industrial licences issued for the backward areas in Kerala for 1973-74; and

(c) which are the areas where the industries have come up and the names of industries and location thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) :** (a) and (b). During the years 1973 and 1974 (upto February), 4 Industrial Licences and 7 Letters of Intent were granted for setting up industrial units in the backward areas of Kerala State.

(c) As the setting up of an undertaking normally takes three to four years after the issue of an industrial licence, it will be premature to expect that undertakings in respect of which industrial licences/letters of intent were issued during the years 1973 and 1974 (upto February), would have fructified into actual production. These industrial licences/letters of intent are, therefore, at various stages of implementation.

**Annual Plan for Kerala for 1974-75**

**5640. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the allotments for each Department viz., industry, agriculture, education, transportation and labour welfare for the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan for the State of Kerala; and

(b) how far these allotments fall short of the demands made by the Government of Kerala in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :** (a) and (b). The Kerala Government submitted a draft Plan for 1974-75 for an overall outlay of Rs. 101.50 crores, proposing sectoral outlays as in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6615/74]. A final decision on the overall size as well as the sectoral outlays for 1974-75 is still to be taken in the light of discussions which have been held at various levels between the State Government, the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission.

**Loan to Kerala under Rural Industries Project**

**5641. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total loan given during 1972-73 and 1974-73 to the State of Kerala under the Rural Industries Project and the number of industrial units set up in the State under this scheme; and

(b) the number of such units set up in the State during the years 1973-74?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) :** (a) Rs. 22.79 lakhs and Rs. 13.56 lakhs by way of loans were released to Kerala State during 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively towards loans to the State under the Rural Industries Project Programme.

321 industrial units were assisted to come up in the State by the end of March, 1973.

(b) Number of units set up under the programme during 1973-74 will depend on the quantum of Central loan provided to that State, credit facilities available from financial institutions, coming up of new entrepreneurship, entrepreneurs' own funds availability of raw materials and State Governments' normal programme.

**Public Telephones in Post Offices in Kerala**

5642 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Post Offices in Kerala which have no public telephones so far;

(b) the time by which the public call offices will be installed in these Post Offices;

(c) whether there are post offices which have got telegraphic facilities but do not have telephones; and

(d) the number and the places where they are situated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The number of such Post Offices is 2625.

(b) There is no policy of providing P.C.Os. in every Post Offices. P.C.Os are provided if they are economically justified or the Post Offices are in places which qualify for concessional treatment in respect of the loss that may be incurred subject to regulations laid down from time to time.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The number of such Post Offices is 34 and the particulars thereof are attached.

*Statement*

The names of Post Offices in Kerala which have got telegraphic facility but do not have telephone facilities.

1. Alur.
2. Ambalavayal.
3. Ambalamughal.
4. Ambalamedu.
5. Boothakulam.
6. Cochin Naval Base
7. Chelambra.
8. Chellanam.
9. Chela.
10. Dhanuvachapuram.
11. Filaattil.
12. Edathala
13. Flankumpuzha.
14. Isro.
15. Karapaaramba
16. Kuthiravattom.
17. Koonamavu
18. Kulukalloor.
19. Karuvarakundu
20. Marankulam.
21. Mettam.
22. Mudavoor.
23. Melarcode.
24. Nedumkandam.
25. Palliar.
26. Pullichir
27. Pattikad.
28. Ramvarmapuram.
29. Surianalle
30. Sreekrishnapuram.
31. Thal East.
32. Trivandrum Cantonment Governor's Camp.
33. Valliunnam.
34. Villayur.

Central and State Government employees of Gujarat arrested on account of their Participation in a Procession for Dissolution of State Assembly

5645. SHRI P M MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government employees and State employees have been arrested in Gujarat as they participated in a procession on 2nd March, 1974 for dissolution of the Gujarat Assembly;

(b) if so, the number of Central Government employees arrested;

(c) whether some of them have been suspended; if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps being taken to free them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) No Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**"Suspension of Administrative Reforms Committees in Gujarat"**

5646. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have suspended the State Administrative Reforms Committees appointed by the former Chief Minister of Gujarat; and

(b) whether Central Government have decided to disband all the Committees appointed by the former Chief Minister and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir. However, according to the information received from the State Government, the Chairman and the members of the Administrative Reforms Committees have been informed that it would not be feasible to hold any meeting of the Committee for the next six months or so in view of the current situation in the State.

(b) No, Sir.

**Firings in Gujarat since 5th March, 1974**

5647. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the firings in the State of Gujarat have started reducing since 5th March, 1974;

(b) if so, how many firings took place since 5th March, 1974 and the number of persons killed;

(c) whether all the students and the people who were arrested have been released; and

(d) whether compensation has been given to all the Policemen who died there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Release of Assamese Kidnapped by Nagas on 27th February, 1974**

5648. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :  
SHRI TARUN GOGOI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government has approached the Union Government for immediate release of six Assamese who were kidnapped by the Nagas on the 27th February, 1974 while they were working in their fields;

(b) if so, whether the same were got released;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent such type of incidents ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN)** (a) to (c) Government of Assam have lodged a complaint with the Government of Nagaland about the alleged intrusion of Nagaland police into Assam and their arrest of six Assamese on the 26th February, 1974. The arrested persons were released by Nagaland police on the 28th February, 1974.

(d) Government of Assam have requested the Government of Nagaland to prevent incidents of this nature in the interest of maintaining cordial and good neighbourly relations between the two States.

**Indianisation of Britannia Biscuit Company**

5649 **DR. H. P. SHARMA** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to fully Indianise the Britannia Biscuit Company and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA)** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters**

5650 **SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR**  
**SHRI VARKIY GEORGE**

Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state

(a) the total number of applications received from Freedom Fighters of various States for freedom fighters pension so far, and

(b) the total number of applications

disposed of and the number of those pending State-wise?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN)** (a) and (b) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See LT No 6616/74]

**Selection of Branch post Master under Darbhanga Postal Division**

5651 **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state

(a) how many candidates fulfilling the required criteria had presented themselves for Branch Post Masters of Paje (via Manigachhi), Balour (via Mangachhi), Payam (via Jhanjharpur), Paghapur, Balat (via Pampatti), Goroul (via Putai) and Jogara (via Laheria Sarai) under Darbhanga Division of the Postal Department and whether less qualified and inferior candidates at the cost of more deserving ones were selected as B.P. Ms., and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, the responsibilities fixed and action taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH)** (a) and (b) The number of candidates who fulfilled the prescribed conditions for appointment as Branch Postmasters is given below.

Name of the B O	No of candidates
Paje (Not Paje)	2
Balour (Not Balour)	1
Payam (Not Payam)	3
Paghapur Balat (not Paghapur Balat)	1
Goroul (not Goroul)	2
Jogara	3

Only a complaint regarding the appointment of E.D.B.P.M. at Garaul B.O. was received by the Postmaster-General, Patna which is being looked into.

**Centrally sponsored schemes for Karnataka in Fifth Plan**

5652 SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Centrally sponsored scheme for the Karnataka State under the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) when these schemes are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The schemes to be included in the Centrally sponsored sector for Karnataka and other States for the Fifth Plan period are currently under discussion with the Ministries and will be finally determined by the National Development Council when it meets next.

**Temporary and Permanent Posts of U.D.Cs. and Assistants lying vacant in the Central Secretariat Services**

5653. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts (Cadre-wise) of Upper Division Clerks temporary as well as permanent, in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service lying vacant or not filled in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Personnel contained in their O.M. No. 11/11/73-CS(II), dated the 7th January, 1964 as on 1st March, 1974; and

(b) the number of posts (Cadre-wise) of Assistants temporary as well as permanent, in the Central Secretariat Service lying vacant or not filled as on the 1st March, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). As the Central Secretariat Clerical Service and the Assistant's grade of the Central Secretariat Service are decentralised cadres, the required information is not available in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. It is being collected from the cadre authorities, and will be laid on the table of House.

**Exemptions to L.D.C.s in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service who have not Passed Typing Test**

5654. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of Lower Division Clerks in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service as on 1st March, 1974 who have not passed typing test nor have specifically been exempted therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Promotion of L.D.C.s. As U.D.Cs.**

5655. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lower Division Clerks, cadre-wise who have not so far been promoted to the Grade of Upper Division Clerks in accordance with the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms vide their O.M. No. 11/11/73-CS(II) dated 7th January, 1974; and

(b) the steps being taken to promote them in such cadres where there are no

eligible persons but vacancies in the Grade of Upper Division Clerks exist ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :**

(a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Central Secretariat Clerical Service is a decentralised Service and normally persons, who have been brought within the zone (i.e. range of seniority) vide this Department of O.M. No. 11/11/73-CS(II), dated the 7th January, 1974, and serving in a particular cadre of that Service are considered for promotion to U.D. Grade in that Cadre against available vacancies. However, if they cannot be promoted to U.D. Grade for want of vacancies in their own cadre, they are considered for nomination to other cadres for appointment as U.D.C.s as and when vacancies are reported by those Cadres in which no eligible L.D.Cs. are available for promotion.

**Notices of Termination of Service served on L.D.Cs. in Central Secretariat Clerical Service**

**5656. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lower Division Clerks in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service to whom notices of termination of service were served as per the instructions of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms vide their Memorandum No. 8/24/73-CS(II), dated the 21st July, 1973; and

(b) how many of them have passed typing test as on the 1st March, 1974 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND**

**IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Calcutta-Delhi Trunk Line**

**5657. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trunk division of Calcutta and the demand line for Delhi from Calcutta Telephone Exchange remain dead or inactive or most of the occasions;

(b) whether the Ministry are also aware of the fact that the monitors in this Trunk division mostly do not take care of the subscribers; and

(c) if so, whether any comprehensive enquiry can be arranged in this regard, so that the relation between the subscribers and the telephone department including the service standard can be improved or strengthened ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) :** (a) No. Sir. Sometimes when the trunk routes are interrupted, it is not possible to maintain the 'demand' trunk services. On such occasions calls are booked and connected in the usual manner. Such occasions are, however, not very frequent.

(b) It has been ascertained that no specific complaints have been received in this regard.

(c) Minister of Communications and senior officers of the P & T Department have visited Calcutta and studied the position in detail and have devised various ways and means for further improving the telephone service at Calcutta.

**Renewal of Presscard of Maratha's New Delhi Correspondent**

5658. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4282 on the 13th December, 1972 and state:

(a) whether any security/intelligence agency advised Press Information Bureau around January, 1972, 1973 against renewal of presscard of Maratha's New Delhi, Correspondent;

(b) whether Government had received any representation in 1972 or this year from the said Journalist regarding circulation of baseless allegations by senior PIB Officers; and

(c) the action taken to protect the reputation of newsmen and innocent citizens ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A representation was received in the year 1972 from Shri Chaudhuri, Maratha's New Delhi correspondent. The allegations contained in the said representation were found to be baseless.

**Opening of Post Offices in Assam**

5659. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices opened in Assam during the period from April, 1972 to March, 1973 and during 1973-74; and

(b) how does it compare with those in other States, so far as population and area are concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No. of post offices opened in Assam,

From April, 1972 to March, 1973—78  
During 1973-74. .... 26

(b) Average population and area served by one PO in Assam State and in other States are as under:—

State/Union Territory	Average per PO	
	Area Sq. Km.	Popula- tion
Assam	32	5960
Arunachal	797	4400
Manipur	67	3210
Meghalaya	87	3830
Nagaland	151	4770
Tripura	27	4170
Mizoram	153	2370
Andhra	20	3100
Bihar	19	6180
Delhi	4	10760
Gujarat	27	3720
Dadra-Nagar Haveli	44	6760
Jammu & Kashmir	133	4600
Karnataka	22	3430
Kerala	10	5550
L.M.A Islands	3	3180
Madhya Pradesh	71	6710
Maharashtra	32	3350
Goa Daman Diu	24	5230
Orissa	27	3950
Punjab	15	3360
Haryana	21	5580
Himachal Pradesh	32	1580
Chandigarh	4	7140
Rajasthan	46	3440
Tamilnadu	12	3790
Pondichery	5	5610
Uttar Pradesh	20	6060
West Bengal	14	6910
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	176	2450

परियोजना प्रसिद्धि के तैयार करने वाली संस्थाएं

5660. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बनाने को इच्छुक हैं कि भारत की सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के अलावा देश में ऐसी कौन-कौन सी तकनीकी सम्पदा कार्य कर रही है जो परियोजना प्रसिद्धि के तैयार करने में सहायता देती है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी. सुब्रह्मण्यम्) विभिन्न जगहों के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने में सहायक औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में एक परामर्शदात्री इन्जीनियरी फर्म, व्यक्तिगत के नामों की एक सूची तथा पटल पर रखी है। [सम्बन्धित से रखा गया। दस्तावेज संख्या एन टी — 6617/74] इस क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रही सभी फर्मों/व्यक्तियों ने इन मंत्रालय में अपना नाम दर्ज नहीं कराया है।

**Losses to Industries due to Agitations in Gujarat**

5661 SHRI P M MEHTA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether due to the agitations in Gujarat normal working of all the industries had been made impossible, and

(b) the loss suffered by the Industries on the State as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b) While the working of various industrial undertakings may have been affected due to un-

settled conditions in Gujarat, it is not possible to make a precise estimate of the losses attributable to this reason

**Streamlining of procedure for grant of industrial licences**

5662 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government in a further Streamlining of procedures for grant of industrial licences has now introduced a new consolidated and rationalised application form which replaces at one stroke four separate forms that entrepreneurs have to fill now, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the past four different forms of applications for industrial licences were prescribed and the entrepreneurs were required to fill up one of these depending upon whether the application was for a new undertaking, for a new article, for substantial expansion and whether or not it involved foreign collaboration and import of capital goods. Government have now prescribed a new application form which replaces these different forms. The new form has consolidated, simplified and rationalised the earlier forms and is designed to avoid the confusion that was faced by entrepreneurs in choosing the right form while applying for the different types of industrial licences.

**Issue of COB licences for items produced by companies under diversification**

5663 SHRI K S CHAVDA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state



(a) whether Government have granted COB licences during the last three years for items which the companies were producing under diversification earlier;

(b) who permitted this diversification;

(c) the details of items, capacity and reference number and date of the permitting authority ; and

(d) whether notification issued by Government on 27th May, 1969 is still in operation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). In terms of the Press note dated 27-10-1966, copy laid on the Table of the House, industrial undertakings were given the freedom to diversify production for the manufacture of new articles without any licence, provided:

(a) no additional plant and machinery was installed except minor balancing equipment procured indigenously,

(b) no additional expenditure of foreign exchange was involved,

(c) the diversification did not exceed 25% of the total production, and

(d) the diversification did not include specified items which were listed primarily with a view to afford protection to small scale industries.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6618/74]

With the advent of new licensing policy announced in July, 1970, certain categories of undertakings such as larger houses, dominant undertakings and foreign companies were excluded from the exemption from industrial licensing. COB licences have been granted to such companies, *inter alia*,

for items produced under diversification during the period of exemption. No separate statistics are compiled for COB licences covering diversification items only. Details of industrial licences issued by the Government are published from time to time in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences" "Indian Trade Journal" and "Journal of Industry and Trade".

(d) The reference is presumably to Notification No. 3(3)/65-Ch. III issued by the then Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Chemicals) dated the 27th May, 1969. This notification applies to undertakings manufacturing basic drugs as at the time of the issue of the notification. Government's current policy is to specify formulation capacity in issuing licences to manufacturers of basic drugs and to provide for a proportion of the formulations to be undertaken by non-associated formulators.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

*Reported recovery of thousands of live bombs from a godown in Kanpur*

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें :—

"कानपुर के एक गोदाम से हजारों बमों के बरामद किए जाने का समाचार।"

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : Mr. Speaker, Sir,

According to reports received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, at about 9.00 A.M. on 29-3-74 there was a loud report of explosion followed by emission

of cloud of smoke from a premises known as Basant Lal Ka Hatha in mohalla Harjinder Nagar under police circle Cantonment, in Kanpur district. The place is close to Chakeri aerodrome and the H A L Factory. The local police immediately arrived and found two labourers working in that premises lying seriously injured. One of them, by name, Ram Jivan, expired shortly thereafter, and the other, Maya Ram has been admitted in the hospital in a precarious condition. The two labourers were apparently engaged in de-charging some live shells for taking out the explosive contents when the accident occurred. On a search of the premises the police recovered 414 live shells, 2500 de-charged shells from which explosive contents had been taken out, 639 caps and about 5 maunds of explosive materials, which might have been removed from the de-charged shells.

The owner of the premises, Shri Paras has not been traced till now. His residential house in Kanpur has been searched without any further recovery so far.

Following the clue the local police raided another place in Kanpur Tanneries situated on Kalpi road on 31-3-74 morning. This place is owned by Shri Sree Ram Gupta who was found absconding. But his son Shri Govinda Kumar Gupta and two alleged accomplices Kripa Shankar and Radhey Shyam were arrested from the place. A total number of 466 live shells and 643 de-charged shells were also recovered from the place.

It is learnt that both the premises from where the ammunition was recovered were used as junk godowns and the owners thereof are reported to be junk dealers who were engaged in obtaining such junk materials on disposal from Ordnance depots.

From a preliminary examination of the shells by the local police, it is suspected

that the shells were for use in Artillery units of the Indian Army and under normal circumstances these materials should not have been sold or handed over to any unauthorised person as junk. The local army authorities were informed immediately and the investigation has been proceeding in co-operation with them. The local police have registered two criminal cases under Explosive Substances Act and the Indian Penal Code. The investigation of the cases are proceeding.

On the request of the U P Government a senior officer of the C B I is being deputed to U P to help them in their investigation and the question whether the C B I should take over the case for the investigation, is under the active consideration of the Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, in all fairness, the Defence Minister should be present. There are thousands of Defence employees in Kanpur who have been victimised for nothing. Let the Defence Minister make a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : The Defence Minister should be present.

MR. SPEAKER : I will send this to the Minister of Defence. Now, Shri Shashi Bhushan.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय श्रीरामजीवन मर गया। माया राम मितक रहा है अस्पताल में—ये दोनों बरीब मजदूर हैं। और श्री परस राम भी फरार हो गए। अकेले ही नहीं फरार हुए, अपने पूरे परिवार के साथ फरार हो गए। जब अहमदनगर में बम बिल्फाट हुआ तो एक बीस तक घमाका हुआ। पुलिस पहुँची, उस बकल श्री परस भी बहा मौजूद थे। लेकिन उन के बाद वह अपने घर गए, अपने परिवार के सब लोगों से कहा कि चलो यहाँ से, बुरे दिन आ गए और अपने जो पार्टनर थे उन से कहा कि तुम भी फरार हो जाओ। इस बीच में हमनी बंदकर बटना बटने के बाद भी अवर पुलिस बाहरी

[श्री ललि भूषण]

तो जो लोग दूर भाग गए हैं उन को पकड़ा जा सकता था। लेकिन इस देश में अमीरी की पकड़ना मुश्किल होता है। बहुत जल्दी परस जो और उन का परिवार तथा उनके पार्टनर किसी बड़ी सहायता में जब से किसी बड़े वकील के सार्फत अपनी उमानत करा कर बाहर आ जाएंगे। पन्द्रह बीस साल केम चलेवा, जब भी बचल आगया, महोपन मिह बिगेंडियर भी गिटायर हो जाएंगे, गस एस पी भी गिटायर हो जाएगा और यह मामला वहीं का वहीं रहेगा। गरीब देश अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए 2 हजार करोड़ रुपया मुश्किल में निकालकर खर्च करना है। और ये लाखों और करोड़ों के हथियार, कीमती हथियार, जब कि दुश्मन हमें भारी नरक में ललकार रहा है, हिन्दू महासागर में ले कर हिमालय की चोटी तक दुश्मन की मशीनें हमारे सामने हैं, उस वक़्त ये कीमती हथियार ऐसे लोगों के पास पहुँच जाते हैं। जो परम जो अकेले होंगे, कुछ उन के पार्टनर होंगे लेकिन यह एक दो बार पांच आदमियों का काम नहीं है। इस में जबलपुर, पूना, बारवा, कानपुर जहाँ जहाँ ये हथियार बनते हैं वहाँ से यह हथियार बराबर निकाले गए टुकों में धाएँ, सैकड़ों मीन दूर धाएँ, पुलिस को धाक़ों से धोखा, किसी का पना नहीं चला और ये हथियार वहाँ मौजूद हैं। इस की ओर कीमती बारूद है उससे कारतूस बनते हैं, तथा वेमो बब में भरी जाती है इस में जो बारूद लगता है उस में देशी रिवास्वर और देशी बन्दूक की गोनिया बनाई जाती है। ऐसे जमाने में जब कि तथाकथित समाजवादी, तथाकथित माधोवादी, तथाकथित मानववादी, तथाकथित राजनैतिक सन्ध्यामी हिन्दुस्तान में मन् 42 को फिर के दोहराना चाहते हैं, इस वक़्त ये हथियार उन लोगों के कब्जे में निकले हैं जिनके घरों पर वहीं झड़े फहराते थे जिन को मुनियम बैंक के साथ फहराते का हक़ हासिल था। अभी समाजवादी युवक मध्या के एक मौजवान को जिनका नाम श्री महेस प्रताप सिंह था गोली से चार दिन पहले कानपुर में मार दिया गया। उस में जो रिवास्वर पकड़ा गया वह पाकिस्तानी रिवास्वर था। उस में जो गोली इस्तेमाल हुई उस में कोई मार्क नहीं था। वह इसी किस के बारूद के कारखानों में बनाई जाती है और जिन के पास वह पाकिस्तानी रिवास्वर पकड़ा गया वह भी आज मफ़ूर है। उन के

साथ दो आदमी और मफ़ूर हैं। उन के पीछे वहीं झड़े फहराते वाले लोग धाँज भी मौजूद हैं जिनके झड़े ब्रिटिश राज में मुनियम बैंक के साथ फहराते थे। ऐसी स्थिति में जब मन् 1942 को दोहराने की बात की जा रही है, तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, धाय जानने होंगे यहाँ पुराने लोग भी बैठे हुए हैं। उस समय रिवास्वर भी बनाये गये थे, कारतूस भी बनाये गये थे, हमने भी किये गये थे बिबेकी ज़ामको के खिलाफ़। आज हम देखते हैं—जहाँ धामपास हमारी सीमाओं पर दुश्मन ललकार रहा है, हमारा देश अपने हथियार स्वयं तैयार कर रहा है, हमारी सेना के कारखानों ने जो ज़ानदार काम किया है, वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। उन कारखानों की रक्षा के लिये हजारों मिपाही और दूसरे लोग तैयार हैं, सैकड़ों आदमी उन हथियारों को टेस्ट करने के लिये नियुक्त हैं, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी अब ये हथियार कबाड़ियों के पास पहुँच जाते हैं तो आश्चर्य होता है। बिगेंडियर माहब किम का पकड़ेंगे—वहाँ रिफ़ाइल से इन हथियारों को सेना का इस्तेमाल किया हुआ दिखा दिया जाता है। जहाज़-वेदी तोपों के बम, टैंकों को नोडनेवाले बमों को दिखाया जाता है कि सेना न उन्हें प्रैक्टिस में इस्तेमाल किया है और इस तरह से उन को कबाड़ियों को बेम दिया जाता है। यह जो घुमनी मुहाल मुहल्ला है यहाँ रेलवे और मिलिट्री का डम्प धा कर गिरता है, लेकिन उन व्यापारियों को इस देश में कौन पकड़ सकता है। जिन के पास पैसा है देश की सहायता से भी उन का साथ दली है। जो देशद्रोही हैं, जिनको गोली मारी जाये चाहिये, उन का ये वकील लोग कुछ कर ले चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ऐसा प्रश्न है जिस पर गम्भीरता से विचार होना चाहिये। मैं चाहूँगा कि सी०बी०आई० इस की एन्कवायरी करे। मैं इसके लिये दीक्षित जी से आश्वासन चाहूँगा। दूसरी लड़ाई के बाद जिन लोगों के मुह्र बैंक का खून लग गया है, हमारा देश उन क खून से अभी भी नहीं निकल सका है, वे आज भी देश में मौजूद हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि ऐसे लोग बाह्य से सेना में आ या पुलिस में हो या इन्कमटैक्स के अधिकारी हों, जिन में सामने इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपये का सामान छिप रहा है, उन को भी बीच में भाँटा जाय। मैं बकीलों से आ दरखास्त करना चाहूँगा कि अपने पैट के लिये, अपनी तिजोरी भरने के लिये, ऐसे गद्दारों के केलिए अपने हाथ

में न में, करना देश की बनता ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सम्मोहन करेगी। उन को चाहिये कि ऐसे देश छोड़िया को, जो देश की निष्पक्षीयिटी के लिये खतरा है, छुड़ाकर न लाये, उनकी खामत न होन वे।

मैंने अभी घाप के सामने दरकवास्त की है - सी०बी० आई० की एम्कवायरी कराये जितने लोग इस में शामिल हैं, चाहे वे सेना के हों पुलिस के हों, व्यापारी हों जिन जिन डिपोज से वह मामला आया है उस मामले में चाह बड़े में बड़े लोगों का निरफतार करना पड़ चाहे उन में हमारे मित्र भी शामिल हों बिना किसी हिच-किचाहट के पकड़ना चाहिये। मैं बनर्जा माहब स भी कहूंगा कि चाहे उन की यनियन का आदमी भी हो, उस का पकड़ने दिया जाय। इन बातों का उत्तर मैं मंत्री जी से चाहता हू।

श्री उमाशंकर बीसिल यह घटना 29 मार्च 1974 की है - इस बीच मैं आ भी सूचना हमारे पास आई है उस को मैं घाप के सामने पेश किया है। इस में जरा भी मन्वेह नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार इस में पूरी काजिल करेगी और जो भी दावा है खाम कर जो फारग हुए हैं उन को भी पकड़ने की कार्यवाही की जायगी। हम स जब उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने सी० बी० आई० के लिये कहा तब हम ने कौरन डिप्टी इन्स्पेक्टर बैरनल का बड़ा भेजा और वे वहां क काइम जांच से मिल कर कार्यवाही को तय करेंगे। उनकी रिपोर्ट आने में बाध यदि ऐसा समझा गया कि उनके बिना जांच ठीक नहीं होगी तो हम सी०बी०आई० का इस काम में सहाय्ये, लेकिन यदि ऐसा मानूँ पड़ा कि उनके बिना भी ठीक परिणाम निकल सकता है तो सम्भव है कि सी०बी०आई० को इस में न लगाय, क्योंकि सी० बी०आई० के पास इस समय पहले ही काफी काम है।

श्री जतिन कुमार: इस मामले का कई राज्यों से संबंध है, इस लिये सी०बी०आई० का होना जरूरी है।

श्री उमाशंकर बीसिल: अभी तो मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता, उन की रिपोर्ट आ जाय तो फिर देखेंगे। लेकिन मैं इसका कह सकता हूं कि पूरे आग्रह से, मेहनत से, लगन से इस की जांच कराई जायगी।

श्री मदन किशोर शर्मा (दीपा) अध्यक्ष महाध्व, कानपुर के दो दुकानदारों के गोदामों से जा बम बरामद हुए हैं यह घपन घाप में एक गम्भीर घटना है। अभी चकि मामला जांच-मन्वेह है, इस लिये यह तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि ये बम वहां किम उद्देश्य से और किस ढंग से आये। मैं गृह मंत्री जी न आ स्टेटमेंट हम का दिया है और आ स्टेटमेंट उन्होंने सदन में अभी रखा है उन दोनों में फक जकर है लेकिन मैं उस फक पर ज्यादा ध्यान न दकर यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जांच भले हो सी०बी०आई० के द्वारा हो या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा हो लेकिन इस जांच में जो तथ्य है वे सब सामने आने चाहिये।

गृह मंत्री जी न यह भी बतलाया कि ये बम एम्मु-निशन डिपों में घाय थ और घाटिनरी के काम के थे। इस में गम्भीर प्रश्न पैदा होता है—हमारी फीज के गोदामों में ये बम वहां किम तरह से आये क्या जक के तौर पर नीलासी में यह माल बेचा गया यदि बेचा गया तो इस में किन अधिकारियों की लापरवाही थी क्या इसमें उनकी कोई माजिष थी? आज देश में जब कि हिंसा का वातावरण स्थापन होता जा रहा है, बनता जा रहा है, इनकी बड़ी तादाद में बमों का निकलना—घपने घाप में एक गम्भीर घटना है। इस से कभी-कभी यह भी मन्वेह हो सकता है और मन्वेह की गवाहिल है कि इन गोदामों में रखे हुए बम क्या किसी साजिश का परिणाम तो नहीं है? जैसा अभी मेरे पूर्व प्रश्न कर्ता ने कहा—इन बमों से आ मैटीरियल निकलता है उससे कारतूस बनाय जा सकते हैं या किसी दूसरे काम में लाया जा सकता है—या तो यह कारण हो सकता है या किसी साजिश के प्राधार पर इन बमों को रखा गया था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा—इन बमों की जो कैफियत थी, जिस ढंग से वे वहां मिले, जिस तादाद में मिले, जितनी बड़ी तादाद में वे लाइव बम मिले हैं—क्या यह मन्वेह से पर है कि ये बम किसी ऐसे नियोजित बर्हयन्त्र के परिणामस्वरूप वहां गये थे जिस से दस की सुरक्षा का खतरा था—क्या यह बात हो सकती है?

दूसरी बात—क्या मंत्री महोदय यकीनी तौर पर कह सकते हैं कि ये बम किसी एम्मुनीशन डिपो से आये ? यदि आये थे तो कौन से एम्मुनिशन डिपो से, किस ढंग से वहां प्रान्त किये गये थे ?

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

तीसरी बात—क्या इन बमों के मालिक जो फरार हो गये हैं उन फरार व्यक्तियों का किसी दूसरे बड़े लोगों से संबंध तो नहीं है? यदि है, तो किन लोगों से संबंध है?

इसके साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा—क्या इन फरार व्यक्तियों की पार्टियों को आपने जज किया है, क्या आपने उनके खिलाफ कोई मजबूत कानूनी कार्यवाही की है? इन को दंड करने के लिये आप ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं? यह मामला अपने आप में बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है, इस लिये मैं गृह मंत्री जी से इस बारे में पूर्ण जानकारी चाहूंगा।

श्री उमा संकर दीक्षित : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे पास जो खबर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त हुई है वह हम ने पेश कर दी है। हमारे पास इसकी खबर जरूर है कि यह जो शैल निकास है वह किसी विदेशी सरकार के या कहीं विदेश से नहीं आये है। इसके बलावा जो आपने सवाल किए उनके बारे में हमारे पास अभी इस तरह का निश्चित उत्तर देने का मटीरियल नहीं है जब तक कि जांच अधिक न हो जाये। यह 5-6 दिन की बात है, बहा जांच तेजी से चल रही है, हमारा ऑफिसर वहां जायेगा, जो अभी फरार है उनको पकड़ा जायेगा और यह भी जांच की जायेगी कि क्या हमने कोई बख्श है—लेकिन जब तक जांच पूरी न हो तब तक हमारे लिए कुछ अधिक कहना मुश्किल नहीं है। मैंने यह गम्भीर विषय है और गम्भीर मामले की तरह से इसकी जांच की जायेगी।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : As I said at the very outset, this call attention should have been replied to by the Defence Minister because it concerns him very much. This may be one of the very recent incidents. Well, of course, efforts are there to put the blame on the poor workers and shield and save those who are really guilty.

Just one year ago, in Calcutta, some dynamite—Mr. Dikshit knows—1800 dynamite sticks were found, which were sufficient to blow up three Calcuttas. That was what was captioned on the front-page of a Calcutta daily, but we have never heard anything on the floor of the House

It was raised and they said that they would inform the House, etc., etc., but nothing has happened so far although according to the Constitution, it is clear that explosives is a Central subject and they will have to take the entire responsibility over the matter. We would like to know as to what happened to the 1800 live dynamite sticks found in Calcutta—who brought them, how did they come, why were they brought there and what action was taken.

I am just saying that this is happening very often. This is the occasion when I must be able to highlight these things.

One instance about which we have written to the Home Minister is that in Durgapur a Pakistan-marked hand grenade of 1969 was hurled within a room where a meeting of the Hindustan Steel employees was taking place which had injured a number of employees. We have written to him earlier and also put questions but so far nothing has been said. We want to know how a hand grenade of Pakistan manufacture came here in 1969 and what has the Police done in that regard?

There are many other places also. A big haul of arms in West Bengal—10,000 rounds have been recovered. Illicit arms were unearthed in U.P. All connected, all very connected. Explosives seized from rebel Congress office in Burdwan—This is *Hindustan Standard*. What have you done to that, Mr. Dikshit? I want to know.

Now, coming to Kanpur, first of all I want to ask this question. Is this Shri Paras a contractor of HSL? We want to know. We want to know what connection this Kanpur Tanneries owned by Shri Sri Ram Gupta and his children has with this recovery of shells?

The most important thing is that there are very eye-opening audit paragraphs. I

can only say that much today, but some day we will reveal all these things. When Mr. Krishna Menon was the Defence Minister, he stopped auctioning all these things because a serious case of malpractice was detected and as a result, the Commanding Officer or the Commandant of the Depot was dismissed as he was auctioning, of course, for benefits accruing to him, a little money coming to him in cash. One of the items he was auctioning was an item called, Matchet, without breaking it against standing instructions.

We want to know whether the hon. Minister have entered into any dialogue with the Ministry of Defence and tried to educate his Ministry as to the life period fixed on each ammunition and whether the life period fixed for each ammunition has a scientific basis because there are corrupt sets of officials who are anxious to have recourse to auctioning of these items so that they can earn some cash. This is a very serious matter. They are talking about non-violence but, in the same breath, they are making it sure that their friends, the anti-socials get a plenty of arms and ammunitions to fight the people politically. That is the reason. We want to know—what are the details, what were the markings on these ammunition shells, what was the life date, when did the life date expire, where was it auctioned from. Has the Defence Ministry been asked to put a stop to these auctions of shells and ammunitions? Are they being asked or not that they should make use of the non-ferrous metals? Mr. Shashi Bhushan talked about manufacture of revolvers from ammunition shells. It can never be done. What use they are making of, of the non-ferrous metal?

Can the gun powder be used for purposes which are not for the first line use?.....  
(Interruptions) No reflection on you, Mr. Shashi Bhushan.

We want these clarifications. The country is flooded with explosives, maybe in some places for their own political ends and in some places may be outside that and over which they are not able to exercise the control. We want detailed replies to all these things.

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT :**  
The only information we have received from the U.P. Government shows that this godown is owned by Sri Shri Ram Gupta. He is the proprietor of the godown. They were dealers in junk.

So far as the ascertainment of the recovered materials of this nature, the assistance of the local Army Commander was sought and a Brigadier and another Army Officer inspected the place of recovery with the Senior Police Officers. While the details are yet to be ascertained, it is suspected that the explosive shells were obtained along with the junk procured by the above two dealers from the ordnance depots.

As far as the markings are concerned, I can mention that the shells are of six markings—A, B, C, D E and F. If the Members require, I can read the markings. But, more than that, we have no other information.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Yes, Sir. Let him read the marking.

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT :**  
25 pounds MK4 BOFC lot No. 486/64. Like that there are other markings.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** He did not mention about the specific life time of these ammunitions. Usually it is also marked. You had been in the soldiery and you know about it. I want to know how many instances they have come to know so far where things have been missing.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) :**  
The information is missing.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhivnagar) :**  
Kanpur is not the solitary instance. During the period of the last two years, they have unearthed in many States and especially the border States, illicit fire arms, ammunitions and bombs. There is a deep-rooted conspiracy and there is a net work of factories and the Government have failed to unearth this conspiracy and detect the culprits. It has endangered the internal security. Ammunitions, arms and bombs of foreign make have been found in many places. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have found an link between any foreign country and the manufacture of these illicit fire arms and ammunitions. If so, I want to know the names of the countries.

Lastly, I want to know whether at Kanpur the bombs recovered are foreign made. I want to know as to what steps the Government proposes to take to investigate this deep-rooted conspiracy to manufacture fire-arms and bombs.

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT :**  
I cannot add much to the information. I have already given. All I can say is this. With regard to marking and other things, the particulars of which the local commander has been able to assure himself show that these shells are not of foreign make. There is no question of manufacture. They were found in a godown with hundreds of gunny bags in the godown. The accused persons were found trying to put the shells in the gunny-bags etc. It is too early to go into further details at this stage, until more relevant information becomes available.

**SHRI NIHAR LASKAR (Karimganj) :**  
It is a serious matter and that is why we

have been drawing the attention of the Government to this matter. Large number of people are concerned with such incidents taking place in our country. It is not the job of the Police of Uttar Pradesh alone. I would specifically like to know whether the CBI will be deputed for investigation immediately.

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT :**  
I have already answered that. A Deputy Inspector General has been deputed and he will help the local authorities up to a satisfactory stage and then if it is necessary we will take it up. As you know we have a large number of cases on our hands. If it is found necessary that we should take it up, we will be not hesitate to do so.

12.32 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND  
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSON-  
NEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :**  
I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 269 in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1974.
- (2) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 270 in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1974.
- (3) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1974

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 271 in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1974.

- (4) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 272 in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1974.

- (5) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1974 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 273 in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1974.

- (6) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 282 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6608/74]

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

- (1) S. O. 788(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1973 regarding management of the Mahalakshmi Mills Company Limited, Beawar (Rajasthan State)
- (2) S. O. 38(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1974 regarding management of the Hira Mills Limited, Ujjain.
- (3) S. O. 54(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January,

7 LSS/74-7.

1974 regarding management of the New Bhopal Textile Mills Limited, Bhopal.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6609/74].  
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT re P & T DEPARTMENT FOR 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Jagannath Pahadia, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1974-75 (Hindi and English versions)

[Placed in Library See No LT-6610/74]

12 34 hrs

#### COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

##### TENTH REPORT

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation on action taken by Government on outstanding recommendations of the Committee.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

##### HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to present the Hundred and eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninety-second Report on the Audit Report (Defence Services) 1970-71.



12.35 hrs.

## ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

## (i) ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad) : I beg to move : "That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1974 and ending on the 30th April, 1975".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1974 and ending on the 30th April, 1975".

*The motion was adopted.*

## (ii) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1974 and ending on the 30th April, 1975".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required

by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1974 and ending on the 30th April, 1975".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1974 and ending on the 30th April, 1975, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1974 and ending on the 30th April, 1975, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha".

*The motion was adopted.*

## (iii) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRIMATI SUBHADRA JOSHI (Chandni Chowk) : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves

to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1974 and ending on the 30th April, 1975".

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1974 and ending on the 30th April 1975".

*The motion was adopted*

SHRIMATI SUBHADRA JOSHI  
I beg to move

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May 1974 and ending on the 30th April 1975 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha"

MR. SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1974 and ending on the 30th April 1975, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha".

*The motion was adopted*

12 38 hrs

# PLANTATIONS LABOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL

CONCURRENCE IN RAJYA SABHA RECOMMENDATION TO APPOINT MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY ) I beg to move

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri G Venkatswamy and do resolve that Shri Balgovind Verma be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy"

Mr SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri G Venkatswamy and do resolve that Shri Balgovind Verma be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy"

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) May I with your permission raise an issue ? That is regarding lock-out by Coca Cola Company I have written about that three times

MR SPEAKER Mr Bosu, do not raise that without my permission I did not give you the permission. I have not

[Mr. Speaker]

given permission to any other motion. You may write to me ten times. Unless I give you the permission, 'how can you move it? Why do all of you get up when there is no intimation from you? Why do you all get up when you do not know whether your motion has been permitted to be moved or not. Do not do that.

12.39 hrs.

**RE DISTRIBUTION OF ALLEGEDLY  
OFFENSIVE CALENDARS TO  
M. Ps.**

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) :** May I raise the privilege motion?

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is no privilege motion at all. You cannot move that. You may only make a submission.

**Shri S. A. SHAMIM :** Let me make a submission. And let this House decide whether there is privilege involved.

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is no question of the House deciding about that. Please do not do that.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM :** It is a question of privilege. If that is not a question of privilege, you may decide about that.

**MR. SPEAKER :** If somebody had distributed calendars, how can this be considered as a breach of a privilege of this House?

At the most, 'he can invite the attention of the House to it. It is not a question of breach of privilege. No, I am not allowing it.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM :** An objectionable calendar is being distributed among Members of Parliament and it continues to be distributed.

**MR. SPEAKER :** By whom?

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM :** By the Parliament Secretariat.

I want the entire House to see this calendar published by the Punjab Government. It is highly offensive and highly communal. We have a National Integration Council and we are celebrating the 800th anniversary of Baba Farid. But this is the calendar which is being published and it is being circulated by the Parliament Secretariat. This is published by the Punjab Government. I would like the House to know what this calendar contains. An offence under section 153 IPC is being committed in the House.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** I do not know if there is anything wrong with it.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM :** It is a question of exposing scenes like this.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) :** Are you sitting in judgement on what is happening? Otherwise, why should you say that you do not see anything wrong with it? I see plenty of wrong with it.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM :** Kindly allow me to make my submission. You will have to see this before you decide.

श्री सतिश कुमार (दिल्ली) : इस कैलेंडर को ब्रेन कर देना चाहिए और जिस प्रेस में यह छपा है, उस को जप्त कर लेना चाहिये। इन बारे में हम सब लोग सहमत हैं। यह बहुत गलत है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : इस कैलेंडर को पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं छपा है।

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have not allowed it today.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) :** It only pertains to the Punjab Government. He has not raised any issue which is relevant for being discussed here.

MR. SPEAKER : What is it that has happened in this House if something is being distributed outside.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : What has happened is that it is being distributed through the Parliament Secretariat.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : If Parliament Secretariat inadvertently distributes to Members of Parliament a blatantly communal document with illustrations in a spirit which goes entirely against national integration, surely it is a matter of which the House should take note and it should stop that practice.

MR. SPEAKER : So many things come and they are sent for distribution, like calendars and diaries etc.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Not so many things. The relevant Direction is Direction No. 125, under which only certain specified things can be circulated. This is not a post office for any private agency.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : It is a Government firm.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I want to make a submission. First of all, we would like to know what the complaint exactly is so that we as a House may be in a position to know whether a breach of privilege has occurred or not.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Why don't you permit me to explain about the breach of privilege? That is a fundamental right.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anything today. I had called the Law Minister on the question of Pondicherry Budget.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The point is that an hon. Member of the House wants to submit that a breach of privilege has occurred. The

House would like to know what is the offence that has been committed, so that the House may be in a position to make up its mind on whether a breach of privilege has occurred or not. Why are you depriving the Members and subsequently the House of the right to know whether a breach of privilege has occurred or not?

MR. SPEAKER : Let him please sit down. Some calendar is being circulated and that is all.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Not some calendar. But it is a Government publication, which is highly communal.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, it is a Government publication. Whether it is within the proper limits or not, it is distributed to the Members, and the hon. Member can make a submission but not on a point of privilege.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Please allow me to make my submission. Why don't you allow me?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow it today. I have not allowed anything today.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : It continues to be distributed by the Parliament Secretariat...

MR. SPEAKER : Will he kindly sit down now? I have not allowed any motion today.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I submit that the distribution of the same must be stopped for the time being till you finally make up your mind.

MR. SPEAKER : That can be considered.

श्री मधु लिमये (दाका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायट भाऊ भाई है। कुछ दिन पहले एक कांग्रेस के सदस्य ने ही मुझे यह कैलेंडर दिखाया था और उस को देखने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगा कि यह बहुत नाजुक मामला है, और अगर इसके बारे में पहले ही कार्यवाही हो जायेगी और सबन में यह मामला नहीं आयेगा, तो अच्छा होगा। इस लिए मैंने उन को सलाह दी कि वह प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री से बात करे। कम से कम उस के बाद इस कैलेंडर को बिड़ड़ा कर लिया जाता, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि ऐसा नहीं किया गया। मैं यह मामला पंद्रह दिन पहले उठा सकता था। लेकिन विभिन्न समुदायों के बीच दुश्मनी पैदा न हो, इस लिए मैंने उन को यह सलाह दी थी। अगर सरकार इस बारे में कार्यवाही नहीं करती है, तो फिर सदस्यों के सामने दूसरा क्या रास्ता रह जाता है? इस लिए प्राय सरकार को आदेश दे कि वह इस पर विचार करके इस कैलेंडर को वापिस ले ले।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस कैलेंडर को मैं भी कनडेम करता हूँ। मैं चढ़ीगढ़ गया था। जिस कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी की तरफ से यह कैलेंडर छपा है, उस के—मार्केट के—मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर, श्री ए० एम० पुनी, ने कहा है कि हम यह कैलेंडर बिड़ड़ा कर लेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर जानी डैलिमिट का संदेश है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : वह गवर्नमेंट का संदेश नहीं है। मैं भी इस कैलेंडर का कनडेम करता हूँ। इस को बैन करना चाहिए। लेकिन यह कहना उचित है कि इस को पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने छपा है।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : The Punjab Government which has printed it is ashamed of its publication and says this is objectionable. But you in your wisdom say that there is nothing objectionable in this.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have seen these pictures. I have seen a lot of them in Punjab, not only in calendars produced by Government, but everywhere, in museums, in colleges and schools.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Shame.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of shame.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : This is maligning a particular community. This is preaching communalism...

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Do not talk like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You should make an observation condemning this.

MR. SPEAKER : I have nothing to say on it. But it needs examination.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Do you give me the right to raise this issue later?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : On the bottom of the sheet of this calendar, it is clearly written that is produced by the Punjab Government Co-operative Marketing Federation.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : The Joint Secretary, Development, has published it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : First of all, there must be pictures like this in museums and other places.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But the fact remains—you have seen these pictures—that they are pictures of all sorts of alleged gruesome and ghastly atrocities committed by a particular community against a particular community. Do you think that it is right for such pictures to be incorporated in a calendar and that calendar to be distributed through your office to all the MPs? Why should that be done?—Just to hurt the susceptibilities of some people against others? It goes against the whole secular concept and atmosphere.

MR. SPEAKER. It is not a question like that. Many things, like calendars, diaries and other things come. When, of course, a Government sends these things, there is bound to be no suspicion about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. It is very bad.

MR. SPEAKER. But one thing is very clear. Besides this, there are some pictures about the fight against the British. There is the Panya Sahib. There are also pictures of fight against the tyranny of some Moghul rulers or others.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM. I am afraid you are lending justification to it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER. After all they are there. They are historical reproductions. Tomorrow you will say that there are many places in Delhi, why are they standing there as permanent reminders of certain tyranny? The case is not like that and so simple.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM. Does it mean that history is to be written like this?

MR. SPEAKER. It is a few individuals, not the whole community. We are very proud of our good relations with Muslim community but not tyrants. Why identify community with them?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)

*rose—*

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat). It is not a question of only a calendar being distributed. There is no objection if a calendar is distributed by the Secretariat. But the calendar that is distributed contains pictures which go against the policy of Government in regard to national integration and also communal harmony. It

shows two communities fighting against each other. Suppose this calendar is hung in a house where young boys see it, where two communities are fighting against each other, not only fighting but brutality is being committed. What will be the result? The calendar is for seeing, it will be hung in a house and even children will see that. So the question is not that the office here is distributing the calendars. The question is what will be the effect of this distribution of these calendars by this Secretariat? Will it not go against the very principle and policies of the Government when every day they are saying that there must be national integration and communal harmony? That is the main question.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE *rose—*

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI. Why should you get up Mr. Mukerjee? I had got up, but in deference to Mr. Gopalan, I sat down. The Speaker even looked at me and asked me to get up.

Sir, this is a very delicate subject, and, if my hon. friends opposite will excuse me, I think no useful purpose will be served in prolonging a discussion on it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS. Stop it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI. I may be mistaken, but I was told that the distribution has stopped.

AN HON. MEMBER. No. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI. This was the information which was given to me. If it is incorrect, I shall look into it again.

SHRI PILOO MODY. And also dismiss the person who gave you wrong information.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** The hon. House is quite right in being concerned about the pictures or written matters which can hurt any one community or all communities or anybody, and Government certainly is not in favour of such things. But some events are part of history. I do not say that they should be portrayed or not, but we should also be able to see them in perspective. I think that we should so train our children and our young people as well as others not to get excited about something that has happened long ago.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Have you seen the pictures ?

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM :** Old men also are excited.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** All right; old men also are.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Historical pictures should not have been depicted in this particular fashion. Please have a look at them. *(Interruptions).*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Will you please listen to the Prime Minister ?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Out of 12 pictures, seven are definitely bad. We certainly welcome the other five pictures which depict fighting against British imperialism. *(Interruptions).* Please have a look at them.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I think that we are all aware of the sense of the House now, and we can take action accordingly. No purpose will be served by having a discussion here.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** The point is that it has already been distributed. What do you say about its distribution by a State Government which is an act against the policy of the Government of India. What is the effect of this ? *(Interruptions).*

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** The State Government may be mistaken. I am not condoning these pictures at all. I have strong feelings about pictures, and I do not particularly like this type of pictures, but unfortunately in India—I do not mean just this particular calendar—such pictures which are supposed to be realistic pictures, as the hon. Speaker has said, are distributed and they do exist. I am not condoning them in any way, because my views happen to be different. But we have to see the matter in the context of what has been happening in the country.

Now, the question is, (a) whether they should have been distributed. That is for the hon. Speaker to decide and take a decision for the future on such distribution.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Such things are there elsewhere also.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** Elsewhere—we should certainly look into it. As I said, I may have been given wrong information, but I was under the impression that the distribution has been stopped. If it has not been stopped, it will be looked into. I should like to make one other comment. The Government of Punjab might have acted unimaginatively but I do not think there was any deliberate intention to hurt anybody or to go against our secular policy. I must say the Punjab Government is an entirely secular Government and the Ministries are specially concerned about the minorities.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM :** You are actually condoning this, whatever you may say.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I am not condoning it. I am merely saying that it is a delicate subject and let us not say something which may provoke other repercussions and reactions. This is all I am

saying. So far as this particular subject is concerned, we can look into it. If the distribution has not been stopped, then it will be looked into.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir....

(Interruptions)

This is a different matter. I am raising something else.

I have brought to your notice a very serious issue.

MR. SPEAKER : What is that ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You know that the Prime Minister is visiting Poona on the 6th of this month. One of the Ministers of Maharashtra has declared that when the Prime Minister goes to Poona on the 6th of this month, 5,000 Congressmen should go to Poona with unbroken bamboos to beat the opposition. A report which has appeared in 'Maratha' has carried the full facts of what he has said.

(Interruptions)

This is destroying the freedom of organisation. We have no objection to the Prime Minister going to Poona. She has the right to express her views.

(Interruptions)

But, the report says that 5,000 Congressmen should go to Poona with unbroken bamboos to beat the opposition.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not get up without my permission. I have not allowed any motion. Today, we have to hear Mr. Gokhale.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you can see the report for yourself. I am prepared to lay on the Table of the House.

Today, so many papers have been laid on the Table of the House. This is one more. This is an interesting report.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of laying it. I have not allowed it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We want protection. In the name of the Prime Minister, some Minister should not say something.

(Interruptions)

The Minister of a State Government says that 5,000 Congressmen should go to Poona to beat the opposition.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot get up abruptly and bring any matter before the House without previous notice to the Speaker. Today, we have to hear Mr. Gokhale.

श्री मधु दानवटे : मंत्री महोदय बाड़ी का प्रयोग करने की मलाह लोगों को नहीं दे सकते ।

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I only want to draw your attention and the attention of the hon. House to the threat which was given by the Mayor previously, before this reply was given. In the heat of the moment and argument, the Minister may have said something.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are maintaining utmost restraint. The Prime Minister has the right to express her views in a public meeting. We do not deny that right to the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : After all, the Speaker must have previous intimation. Do not get up abruptly. I have no knowledge about any motion. You get up abruptly and then say something.



**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** The Prime Minister has said that in the heat of the moment, the Minister may have said something. If this is so, then, he should have issued a statement saying that this was not correctly reported.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** The hon. Prime Minister said that it was in the heat of the moment that the Minister reacted. I ask you, Sir, to consider whether sending a private army of 5,000 to invade the city of Poona had been done in the heat of the moment.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** We pass on to the next item.

13 hrs

**STATEMENT RE PRESIDENT'S ORDER  
IN REGARD TO THE AUTHORISATION  
OF EXPENDITURE OUT OF CONSOLIDATED  
FUND OF PONDICHERRY**

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Gokhale will now reply to the points raised yesterday.

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE  
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R.  
GOKHALE) :** Sir, I heard yesterday with great care and attention the comments made by hon. members on the other side with regard to both the legality and the propriety of the two notifications issued by the President under the Union Territories Act. I will deal with both the aspects which are clearly involved in considering this matter.

The situation with which we were concerned was both unprecedented and somewhat peculiar. We had to act in a legal way and in a proper way. Hon. Members will remember that President's rule was invoked in Pondicherry on 28th March 1974 and the Assembly was dissolved. They were to pass the Vote on Account but they

did not, as a result of which the Government fell. The budget and financial statement was forwarded by that Government to the Central Government on the 29th. It reached here sometime in the forenoon of 29th when Parliament was in session. The following of the procedure which is incumbent for laying financial matters before the House was practically impossible on the same day, because it is not a question of merely bringing a Bill for vote on account. We have to place the financial statement before the House, bring the full budget and for a shorter duration bring a vote on account Bill also in the form of an Appropriation Bill which is to be passed by Parliament. 29th March was the last working day for Parliament in March as Parliament was not sitting on 30th and 31st March and 1st April. So, if the vote on account had to be passed by the House, it had to be passed on the 29th, which for reasons I mentioned just now, was not practicable at all. When it was forwarded from there, it is not as if we accept mechanically all the proposals which had been made by the Union Territory for incorporation in the financial statement to be laid before the House. The proposals have to be scrutinised and a proper financial statement has to be prepared and a full budget has to be laid before the House, and for the interim period, in order that expenditure from the Consolidated Fund may be incurred, a vote on account Bill has to be placed before the House. Doing it on the 29th would have meant printing of at least 1600 copies if both Houses were in session. If only one House was in session, it would have meant printing of at least 600 copies for distribution among the members, which was a physical impossibility on the 29th. But before the 31st action had to be taken to see that the administration of the Union Territory does not come to a standstill. Money had to be spent from the Consolidated Fund to carry out the day-to-day

administration. Government has to spend money every day for one reason or the other. Even for one day, unauthorised expenditure cannot be permitted.

References were made to the precedents, particularly Orissa. I have carefully looked into the facts which prevailed then when the Rajya Sabha had to be summoned for passing the Vote on Account Bill as well as the budget in the case of Orissa. The facts relating to Orissa cannot be comparable at all with the facts prevailing in the present situation. If I might remind this House, some of these facts which were stated by the hon. Members on the other side were taken from a source which is my source also namely the book of Shri Shukdher, where the dates etc. have been given. But from an interpretation of the facts it is very clear that the Orissa situation is not at all on par with the situation that is prevailing at this time.

It is true that the Orissa Governor had promulgated an Ordinance on the 23rd February 1961. On the 25th February 1961 the President issued a proclamation under article 356 for President's Rule. It was conceded by the then Home Minister that the promulgation of the Ordinance was not proper without having the supplementary grants passed by the Parliament. On the 6th March 1961 the Finance Minister presented a statement regarding the supplementary demands for grants. In deference to the objection and in view of the advice given that the ordinance should not have been promulgated, it was withdrawn by the President on the 10th March 1961. On the 14th March 1961 the Appropriation Bill was introduced and passed. On the 18th March 1961 the Rajya Sabha adjourned. It was summoned to meet on the 27th March 1961. The budget was presented to the Lok Sabha on the 27th March 1961. The Demands for Grants on Account were

taken on the 28th March 1961 and adopted. The Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961 was introduced, considered and passed by the Lok Sabha on the 28th March 1961 and it was transmitted to the Rajya Sabha on the same day. The Rajya Sabha passed it on the 30th March 1961.

Now the difference in the situation is clear. In Orissa the situation has arisen as early as on the 23rd February, or at any rate on the 25th February 1961, that is, quite some weeks before the financial year came to an end on the 31st March 1961. So it was proper and right that the Ordinance was considered to be a wrong step to be taken at that time, and Government decided the matter to be brought before the House which was in session, and it was passed by this House. Since the Rajya Sabha was not in session by the time it had to be transmitted to the Rajya Sabha, as there was enough time for the summoning of it, the Rajya Sabha was summoned and the proper procedure was followed and it was passed by the Rajya Sabha just on the last day, on the 30th March 1961, before the financial year came to an end.

Now see the difference between the situation at that time and the situation now. Here on the 28th March the Assembly is dissolved. The budget papers from the Union Territory came to the Central Government on the 29th March, sometime about 12 O'Clock, in the forenoon. The Government had practically no time to examine the budget proposals made by the Union Territory, to prepare the financial statement, to move the budget in the House and within a short duration to move a Vote on Account Bill. I submit that, under the circumstances, the practical difficulties were so insurmountable that on the 29th in any case the Parliament could not have passed the Appropriation Bill.

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

I want to emphasize the point that even from the legal action taken by the Government it is very clear that there was not, and nor is, any intention to by-pass Parliament. If we go through the proclamation which was issued, that itself makes this point clear. As hon. Members know, this proclamation was issued by virtue of the powers given to the President under section 51 of the Union Territories Act. Before I go to those provisions to deal with the legal aspect, I want to invite the attention of the hon. Members to article 239A. Before I read the relevant part of the article, I might mention that in the case of the Union Territories mentioned in the article, in which Pondicherry is also included, the Act which is passed in respect of the Union Territories is in a way a Constitution by itself, so far as the governance of the Union Territories is concerned. It is not merely a parliamentary legislation but it is a constitutional provision under article 239A. That article says :

"Parliament may by law create for any of the Union territories of . . ."

—all the Union territories are indicated here, including Pondicherry

"(a) a body, whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected, to function as a Legislature for the Union territory, or

(b) a Council of Ministers, or both with such constitutions, powers and functions, in each case, as may be specified in the law." But what is more important is the second part of the article which says :

"Any such law as is referred to in clause (1) shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends

or has the effect of amending this Constitution."

The importance of this is that, by making an explicit provision in the Constitution, it has been provided that, when parliament passes a law in respect of the governance or administration of a Union territory, that law, even though it might contain provisions that are inconsistent or repugnant to the other provisions of the Constitution, will not be regarded as an amendment and it will not be attacked on the ground that it is unconstitutional. I am giving this prefatory statement for the reason that references were made in the course of the debate to various provisions of the Constitution.

There are provisions which are not exactly similar in respect of the financial business in the State Legislatures; in respect of Parliament they differ to a certain extent, but definitely differ from the position which is obtainable in the Union territories for which specific provision has been made in the Union Territories Act.

With this background I would like to submit that, what we have to look to for finding out whether what has been done by the President is legal or not, is not anything else but the Union Territories Act which, for all legal and practical purposes, is the Constitution which governs the administration of a Union territory. In the Union Territories Act, there are three or four sections which are important. I am sure, you are aware of these sections. Two sections, at any rate have been invoked by the President for exercising his power in this particular case.

Section 51, while it might appear apparently to be somewhat similar to article 356 of the Constitution, is not *pari materia* with the provision in the Constitution; and I submit that article 51 is much wider

in scope so far as the powers of the President are concerned. I may be permitted to read it, Sir. It is a small section. I think, it is relevant and important because the legality of the order has been challenged and I do not want to leave anything unsaid which will, according to me, fully justify the legality of the order passed by President Section 51 says :

"If the President, on receipt of a report from the Administrator of a Union territory or otherwise is satisfied —

(a) that a situation has arisen in which the administration of the Union territory cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or

(b) that for the proper administration...."

This is important.

"(b) that for the proper administration of the Union territory it is necessary or expedient so to do "the President may, by order, suspend the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act for such period as he thinks fit and make such incidental and consequential provisions as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient for administering the Union territory in accordance with the provisions of article 239."

Therefore, two or three things emerge from this section. One is, the President has the power in a particular situation which he thinks requires the taking over of administration under him, to issue a proclamation and proclaim his rule so far as the Union territory is concerned. In order that the administration may be carried on properly, he has also been given the power under section 51 to suspend the

operation of all or any of the provisions of the Act for such period as he thinks fit and to make such incidental and consequential provisions as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient for administering the Union territory in accordance with the provisions of article 239. Therefore, he can certainly suspend certain provisions of the Act. He can also make incidental and consequential provisions for the good administration of the Union territory.

In passing I want to point out that the provision in article 356 is different, because the power which the Legislature of a State, for example, exercises and which is given to Parliament under article 356 is not regarded as a consequential power. There is an express provision so far as Union territories are concerned. Whenever you deal with a situation which arises in a State, that situation is not the same as it arises in a Union territory where, under specific provisions of the law, the President can say that this is a consequential or incidental provision which is necessary and these are the provisions of the Act which are to be suspended. Now, by virtue of this power, the President as in fact suspended some provisions of the Act in his Proclamation. It is not relevant to refer to all the other provisions, but it is important to notice and that is why I mentioned that, that there was never any intention or is there any intention to by-pass the Parliament because even there the President in his Proclamation did say that whenever there is any reference made to the Union Territory legislature, that reference will mean a reference to Parliament. The objective clearly is that Parliament is not to be by-passed. When anything is to be done for the Union Territory during the President's rule, the Parliament, being substituted for the State Legislature, is still recognised and I submit

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

respectfully, quite rightly the President has regarded that as necessary, by saying that the Parliament will take the place of the Union Territory legislature.

But then Section 29 of the Union Territories Act which is very relevant deals with financial matters which is important. Section 29 says :

"As soon as may be, after the grants under Section 28 have been made by the Assembly, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory, of all monies required to meet the grants so made by the Assembly to the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory, but not exceeding in any case, the amount shown in the statement previously laid before the Assembly."

Then,

"No amendments of the proposed...."

With this we are not concerned. Then sub-section (3) is important. It says :

"Subject to the other provisions of this Act, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this Section."

Now this is quite in conformity with the idea that the Parliament shall not be by-passed. Section 29, much less 29(3), was suspended. It was not suspended. The idea was that the Parliament should exercise the financial powers in place of the legislature of the Union Territory. But the Section says :

"Subject to the other provisions of this Act...."

This injunction that no money will be spent from the Consolidated Fund is a

general injunction but is subject to the other provisions of the Act. Now, what are the other provisions of the Act?

We may refer to Section 31 which is another provision of the Act. We may refer to Section 32. Section 32 is an analogy and although it does not strictly apply in this case, it is very important because Section 32 specifically confers powers on the Government to direct appropriation from the Consolidated Fund when the Fund was first created on the formation of a Union Territory.

Therefore granting of powers to the President for appropriation of monies is not unusual so far as the scheme of the Act is concerned. But the other provisions of the Act, of course, refer to Section 51 and, in my submission, to Section 56 also. Now, Section 56 was specifically meant, in my submission, for a situation which had actually arisen on this occasion. Every one knows and everyone conversant with the law and the constitutional provisions knows that there is a provision generally for a clause or a section which deals with the removal of difficulties because all difficulties are not always anticipated and in case difficulties come, there is a provision and a power given in an authority so that that difficulty which has arisen can be removed.

Now, Section 56, in terms, says that for removal of difficulties, the President could exercise the power. Section 56, I will read with your permission. It says :

"If any difficulty arises...."

The whole of it is not relevant to the present situation, but a part of it is relevant.

"If any difficulty arises in relation to the transition from the provisions of any of the laws repealed by this Act...."

We are not concerned with this

"... or in giving effect to the provisions of this Act and in particular, in relation to the constitution of the legislative assembly of any Union Territory, the President may, by order, do anything not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act which appears to him to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty"

Now, two things which are relevant for our purpose in this connection, are that he can do anything to remove a difficulty for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act. The other thing which it says is that in the removing of the difficulty he can do everything excepting that which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act. Now Section 29, having in terms, said that it is subject to the other provisions, being subject to Section 56, it cannot be said that the action taken here is inconsistent with Section 29, because Section 29, in terms, permitted action to be taken under Section 56 and 59 by the President to remove the difficulty

Now, I would respectfully submit that a difficulty of this nature, as I said in the beginning, was unprecedented and of a special type. There has been no precedent, when practically at the end of the financial year, when the Union Territory administration has to be carried out, and the President exercises his power to remove the difficulty

This power is given to the President under Section 29 read with Section 51 and 56. I submit that the action taken by the President was perfectly legal action and fully justified under the circumstances of the case. I am fully convinced that what Government had done is not only correct under the circumstances, but is also legal and constitutional. The Presidential Order itself takes into account the fact that

Parliament has to deal with this matter. He has said, 'Pending the sanction by Parliament' That is to say, this is only an interim order for removal of difficulties and not to by-pass Parliament. This has been made perfectly clear in the Presidential order. Let us test this, Sir, by considering what would have happened if the Assembly had to dissolve on the 31st. The Assembly dissolved on the 28th. What would have happened if it dissolved on the 31st? It cannot be reasonably argued, that because the Assembly dissolved on the 31st, from 1st April the Administration of the Union Territory cannot go on. This is the only way of testing the provisions. In this case it dissolved on the 28th. It would have dissolved as well on the 31st. And if it dissolved on the 31st, the only remedy, the legal remedy was this, that is, under Section 51, read with Section 56. This is my respectful submission and I wish to point out that the action of the President was legal and constitutional and under the circumstances, it was an action which I submit, Sir, was a proper action.

The views of the Government have been put before the honourable house. We have put our views quite candidly and frankly. But in the matter of financial business, we do submit, we will go by the wishes of the honourable House.

SHRI SF7HIYAN (Kumbakonam)  
I heard the Minister with rapt attention. First let me proceed with the points he has raised one by one. He said that the Assembly got dissolved on the 28th, and that the Budget of the Union Territory of Pondicherry was received here in the Forenoon on 29th. I think by that time at about 1 O'clock we raised the question here based on our apprehensions that the Constitution has been by-passed, and Parliament which has been entrusted with the work of a State Legislature, has been by-passed. There is no Constitutional provi-

[Shri Sezhiyan]

sion or a statutory provision for any contemplation by the President or the Executive to withdraw the amounts. If moneys are not appropriated properly it is only misappropriation of public funds. Therefore we raised the question here at about 1 O' clock and the Chair shared our misgivings. And the hon. Minister now comes to the House and says that the Budget was received in the forenoon of the 29th.

What prevented the Minister or the Government to come the House at least before 6 O' clock on the same day and explain the position? He could have told us that he received it only at 12 O'clock and he required some time or we may give some solution. That is why he has come up before the House.

First of all there has been a contempt—a callous contempt—of the proceedings of this House. When we raised this point, nobody took care to explain the position to the House. The House is the proper forum. This should have been done first. Before I make other observations, I would like to be enlightened on one thing. The law Minister began his submission by saying that what he did was legal and proper. I do not know why he thinks that this is legal and proper. By saying this, does he presume that to do something proper he can do something illegally? We are arguing about what is legal and not what he thinks as proper. Here it is illegal. You may think it is proper you may think it is practical. But, why don't you come before the House and say that this is our difficulty.

Then, Sir, he says that 29th being the last day, he had no other go. 30th was there and 31st was also there. It is not the February of a leap year with only 29 days allotted in a calendar. This was the month of March there were

still two days less—30th and 31st. Did he come before the House and ask the house that this was a situation and this was their difficulty that they received the budget only at 12 O'clock and so they required some time. If he had said that this House should meet on 30th or 31st March, we would have been very glad to oblige the Government. I want to make one thing very clear that it is not our intention to deny the monies to Pondicherry Government; it is also not our intention to scuttle the functioning of the Government. Our intention is to see that Parliament, in this process, should not be by-passed. And an unconstitutional law should not be made by the highest forum of the Government and that too by the highest executive head of this country.

Therefore, what prevented them to utilize the opportunity of 30th and 31st March? I think that suggestion was made by Shri Bosu also that we could sit on Saturday. But, no reply came. The only reaction that we had was from the Deputy Speaker when he made a suggestion that there is a livewire that will convey the message. I think due to power failure and power crisis that livewire did not act on 29th.

Regarding Orissa incident which we quoted, the hon. Minister made a mention and said that he went to the same source. He being a legal luminary and also he had been a judge of the high court

I do concede that I am not a lawyer by learning or by profession and I am just a layman. In this case he says that it is different from Pondicherry. I do agree that Orissa is a State but Pondicherry is a union territory and Orissa is a big state of about 500 miles in size geographically. Nobody denies all that. You please read page 536 of the book by Shri Shastri. No body is going to equate Pondicherry with Orissa by any stretch of imagination. What does that say?



It says :

"For the appropriation of the money for the State, the administration of which has been taken over by the President on the Proclamation issued by him the budget of the State, according to existing practice is not certified by an Ordinance, the underlying principle is that no money can be spent out of the Consolidated Fund without the sanction of Parliament."

Therefore, the emphasis should be on this. That is the underlying principle whether it is for Pondicherry or for Orissa or for U.P. or for Tamil Nadu. The principle behind that is that no money can be appropriated without the due process of the law that has been laid down in the Constitution.

In this one he says that contingency arises for passing the Appropriation Bill. Rajya Sabha is not in session and so that House has to be summoned for this purpose. There was time between 29th and 31st. No time factor was involved here. Did you approach the House and explain the difficulties? You simply go away in a cavalier way. You simply say that you received the budget in the forenoon and then you come to the House after three or four days and say that you did not have time. Was any attempt made on the date to explain to us that there is a difficulty? The difficulty was not that of the Executive nor of the President. If at all there was a difficulty, that should have been experienced by this House. And this is the House which has got the power. Why should you arrogate to yourself the position, the power and authority of this House. Why did not you come to the House and say that this was your difficulty? The House would have appreciated the difficulty or felt it and would have devised ways to meet it. Therefore, my submission is that Government have appropriated to

themselves the power of this House. Even if there be difficulty, we do not want to share it with them and we do not want to throw the burden on them. That is the main point. The principle underlying it is this. If any amount has not been withdrawn by the due process of law under the constitutional provision, that is a clear case of misappropriation. Whosoever has done it, it is a misappropriation of the highest order.

Then, the hon. Minister has said that on that day he did not have the figures etc. I submit that on the same day, namely the 29th of last month, they had issued the Presidential order where the amount had been indicated as Rs. 5,00,38,000. So, it is not a token lump amount which has been indicated, but they have calculated this amount and mentioned it. Why should they not have come forward with the same calculations before the House and said that they required so much? On the 29th March, they were able to prepare the statement giving the figures. Nothing had prevented them from coming before the House on the 29th; if not on the 29th, at least on the 30th they could have come, or even on the 31st. After all, the House has been very obliging. On one occasion, the Members were called for a session at 10.00 p.m. and we all came hurriedly in in order to make the Finance Bill proper. We had obliged them on that occasion.

Similarly, we would have obliged them in this case also. Even if anybody had refused, the sense of the House would have prevailed, because they have got a majority, a very conciliatory and helpful majority. From this side also we would have helped in this situation, and nobody would have prevented it. If only they had come forward before the House, the House also would have been responsive enough. Therefore, I do not know why they wanted to resort to this procedure.



(Shri Sezhiyan)

Then, the hon. Minister has made use of section 51. The other day itself I had quoted this section. Today he made two points. He first took up article 239 A and then article 51: Of course, even in section 51 of the Act itself it is clearly said that it has to be read with article 239. The text of section 51, itself says: 'In accordance with the provisions of article 239...' So, section 51 has to be read with article 239. Article 239 says in the very opening words:

"Save as otherwise provided by Parliament by law, every Union territory shall be administered by the President, acting..."

Then, we have article 239 A which relates to the creation of the legislature etc. I would like to emphasise the opening words of article 239 namely 'Save as otherwise provided by Parliament by law'. If Parliament provides by law, then that can become the exclusive of the Jurisdiction of the President under article 239.

Then he has quoted section 51 again to say that the President has got the power to suspend certain Provisions and the President can make such incidental or consequential provisions as may appear to him to be necessary. We have conceded this. But what is the meaning of suspension? As I said earlier, he has not suspended very many sections which I had read out the other day, such as sections 27 to 31 which deal mainly with financial questions. Of Course, I concede one thing here, and this was a point which was raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee also the other day, namely where suspension creates any difficulties, the incidental or consequential things would flow out of the suspension, but it cannot touch those sections which remain in fact. Even then, I do not think that he is going to consider the withdrawal of money, which is a basic power of Parliament

or of the legislature concerned, as incidental or consequential.

Then, he referred to section 32 in a passing way. He stated that there had been specific cases where the statute gave powers to the President. I had quoted this section also the other day. It says:

"The Administrator may authorise such expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory as he deems necessary for a period of not more than six months beginning with the date of the constitution of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory. . . ."

So, this was only for the transitional period. At the time of the constitution of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory, for six months they gave this power. I want to know whether there is any provision giving such a power to the President for any subsequent period. If he can quote me some specific provision where he has the power subsequently also, i.e. after six months, say, on the dissolution of an Assembly, or if he can point out any law which has been passed by Parliament giving that power, then I could understand it and it would be quite valid.

Therefore, quoting this one in passing is only cloud the issue before us.

Then 56—removal of difficulties. In regard to this case of removal of difficulties, he concedes that it should not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act. Then there are 29 and 31. These are two very important provisions. There again I rely on this:

"Subject to the other provisions of this Act"—

'Other provisions' means the other financial provisions—

"no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund".

There is a vote on account and other things. I do not think we can stretch this. If we did so, we would be caught in a vicious circle. You go from section 29 to 56; again you come to 29. And you are caught in a vicious circle. Here 'subject to the other provisions' is very explicitly clear. Then we have 31, which is more reliable.

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory shall have power to make any grant in advance...."

This *Non-obstante* clause means that it is exclusive by itself. That means, only the Legislative Assembly here substituted as Parliament, has got the power to do this.

He poses another question : What would happen if the Assembly had got dissolved on 31st March? Our law is not based on hypothetical question. If there is a hypothetical question he should have come before the House and taken its advice and consent before doing this.

I feel that this fundamental power to grant or withhold grant to the executive, which has been acclaimed as the basic feature of Parliamentary democracy, has been given a go-by by what has been done. Parliament loses its significance, democracy loses its meaning if the power is taken for appropriating amounts without adopting the proper procedure. Such a course only amounts to misappropriation. A misappropriation of the highest order is being committed by the highest executive of the state in the country in the federal set-up. We will resist it.

My point is very basic. I appeal to the

Prime Minister and others also. This is not a party question.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me know what is the remedy.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Let them first accept the position that the President has not got this power and only Parliament has this Power. Then I am prepared to sit with them and discuss as to what we should do. They should not do anything which is unconstitutional, *ultra vires* and illegal. An illegal act cannot be justified. Probably the Law Minister may think that it is proper (*Interruptions*). I appeal to the Prime Minister. This is not a party issue—DMK, ADMK, CPI or any other. We are not involved in this. It is a question of the power of Parliament, the power of the legislature.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not agree with that. All this proclaimed concern for a vote on account could have been avoided if the vote on account was allowed to be passed there. But there was unseemly haste to topple the Ministry and from that followed these unseemly things.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : What was done there was constitutional ; what is now being done here is unconstitutional and illegal.  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Felony is compounded.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I would request Shri Gupta not to mix the political issue with this. This is a constitutional issue. It may happen tomorrow in Kerala; it can happen anywhere. This is a point concerning the supremacy of the legislature to grant funds. That has been eroded. It is not a question of this Government or that Government falling.

Therefore, I want your ruling on this. The haste displayed by Government has not only been indecent; it has been undemocratic and unconstitutional. I look forward

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to you and to the Leader of the House to uphold the power, supremacy and dignity of the Legislature, I am not saying Parliament alone but legislature in general over the executive. Once you refuse to concede this point, you can take it from me that the Parliamentary system has no meaning at all in this country.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 6 मुद्दों पर बोलना चाहता हूँ और आप को दो निर्णय देने हैं।

(1) क्या यह असंवैधानिक और गैर-कानूनी आदेश आप टेबल पर रखने की इजाजत देंगे और (2) इन्होंने पार्लियामेंट के अधिकारों के ऊपर जो आक्रमण किया है क्या उसके बारे में आप अपना निर्णय स्पष्ट शब्दों में देंगे ?

गोखले साहब ने अभी जो बातें कही हैं उसमें उन्होंने 6 बातों का उल्लेख किया। उन्होंने कहा कि 28 तारीख को हम लोगों ने पांडिचेरी विधान सभा को बरखास्त करके राष्ट्रपति के हाथ में शासन दिया। इस बात का उन्होंने खुलावा नहीं किया कि क्या राष्ट्रपति का शासन जारी करने समय उन्होंने अभी पहलुओं का विचार किया था ? अभी जो यह बात कह रहे हैं उससे स्पष्ट होता है कि 28 तारीख को सरकार ने वोट आन एकाउंट का क्या होने वाला है इस के बारे में कोई विचार नहीं दिया यह सरकार की पहली असफलता है।

(2) इन्होंने यह कहा कि एन्युअल फाइनेंशियल स्टेटमेंट देना पड़ना; वह जल्दी तैयार नहीं होता और इस लिए हम लोग वोट आन एकाउंट यहां पर नहीं रख सके। मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वोट आन एकाउंट साधारण तौर पर बजट सदन के सामने आने पर पास होता है, लेकिन 1967 में आप को मालूम होगा कि बजट पेश करने के पहले ही हम लोगों ने तीन चार महीने के लिए वोट आन एकाउंट पास किया था और मई के अंत में जो सदन का सत्र हुआ उस में बजट पास हुआ था। इस लिए इन की यह दलील कि एन्युअल फाइनेंशियल स्टेटमेंट के बिना वोट आन एकाउंट नहीं रख सकते थे वे-बुनियाद और वेमनलव है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि अगर 29 तारीख को इन के लिए यह रखना संभव नहीं था तो 30 या 31 को भी लोक सभा की बैठक हो सकती थी।

चौथी बात कही कि कापियां हम नहीं दे सकते थे। तो आप से सलाह मशविरा कर के और इस सदन की राय से कापियों को उपलब्ध करने के बारे में जो नियम हैं उन को स्थगित करने का काम इस सदन की रजामन्दी से किया जा सकता था और आप की अनुमति से इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं आ सकती थी।

पांचवी बात उन्होंने कही कि सेक्शन 29 में ही हम को यह अधिकार दिया गया है। इसके बारे में सेक्शन 29 आप देख लीजिए। इस की परिभाषा में और संविधान की परिभाषा में थोड़ा फर्क है और वह क्यों है वह एक सेक्शन में मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सेक्शन 29, सब-सेक्शन (3) इस प्रकार है :

“Subject to the other provisions of this Act, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this section.”

और कांस्टीट्यूशन की धारा 114(3) इस प्रकार है :

“Subject to the provisions of articles 115 and 116, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this article.”

इस में सिर्फ 115 और 116 धाराओं का इसलिए उल्लेख है क्योंकि हमारे संविधान में सेक्शन 32 की तरह कोई प्रावधान नहीं है और सेक्शन 32 में शुरू में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को यह अधिकार दिया गया था कि छः महीने की अवधि तक वह संचित निधि से पैसा खर्च कर सके इसलिए इस में अंदर प्राविजन्स आफ दि ऐक्ट यह शब्दावली जोड़ी गई है जो कि धारा 114 में आप को नहीं मिलती है। तो गोखले साहब का यह कहना कि अंदर प्राविजन्स आफ दि ऐक्ट इस शब्दावली के तहत उन को राष्ट्रपति के आदेश से 5 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का अधिकार मिलता है बिल्कुल वे-बुनियाद है कोई धारा वह नहीं दिखा सके जिस के अंदर राष्ट्रपति को यह अधिकार है।

MR. SPEAKER : He quoted section 56 of Union Territory Act

श्री लक्ष्मी मिश्र : 56 पर मैं था रहा हूँ। 56 विक्कन के बारे में है।

मैं पहले यह बताने पर रहा था कि 29(3) और 114(3) में फर्क इसलिए है कि यूनियन टैरिटरीय ऐक्ट में सेक्शन 12 के तहत सचिव लिखित में 6 महीने की अवधि तक लेडमिनिस्ट्रेटर का पैना निबामने का अधिकार दिया गया था। प्रारम्भ में दिया गया था। हमारे संविधान में इस तरह का प्रावधान नहीं है। इस लिए हमने सेक्शन 115 और 116 प्राग का उल्लेख किया गया है।

अब जहाँ तक प्राग 56 का मतलब है 56 की परिभाषा में स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा गया है कि प्राग या प्रावधान है इन अधिनियमों के उन के विरोध में कोई काम नहीं किया जायगा। अब प्राग 29 है 30 है, 31 है, इनके पहले हुए प्राग 44 में यह अब वीम निकाल सकते हैं? 27 और 31 इन प्रागों के रहने हुए 56 प्राग का कभी यह भाव्य नहीं हुआ मरना है कि राष्ट्रपति को सचिव लिखित में 5 करोड़ रुपये निकालने का इस के तहत अधिकार मिलना है। यह तो भाव्य नहीं है, यह संविधान की विडम्बना है। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के ऊपर आप को ही निर्णय देना है और इसलिए मैं आप के हा निर्णय चाहता हूँ कि क्या गोखले माहल का यह बकाया आप का मनोपजनक मतलब है? अगर नहीं समझता है तो आप को यह कहना चाहिए कि यह बकाया लचर में रखने की इजाजत नहीं मिलेगी। इन्होंने जो काम किया है वह चलन किया है। अब यह मतलब उठाया गया कि धाने क्या किया जाय। तो धाने नहीं किया जाय कि इस के पास अधिकार है। यह जो वीरकाकुनी और सांख्यिकीय काम है इस के बारे में संविधान में कुछ परिश्रम कर के इस को रेगुलरीकरण करने का काम हो सकता है बस कि यह यह साम्प्रदायिक में कि अधिकार में इस तरह की बनती यह नहीं करेगी। नहीं तो मुझे लगता है कि ऐसा संवैधानिक लजबजब भी नहीं प्राप्त कर ले की इजाजत नहीं मिली देना।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bogusra): Sir, my submission is, that the hon. Law Minister has tried to create

an illusion that the Union Territories function in a world of their own and no financial rules and procedures, as applied to the States or the Centre, apply to them. This is indeed not fair. This indeed is not correct. This is the overwhelming impression which the hon. Law Minister has tried to create that they function in a universe of their own, and that the financial rules and procedures do not apply to the Union Territories. Now if he did not mean that, then, I take it the same rules and procedures apply to the financial administration of the union territory, as applied to the States and the Centre. That being so all those powers which belong to the Union territory's legislature are now transferred to this Parliament and those rules and procedures are also transferred to the Centre, that is to the Parliament of India. Since the relevant clauses in the Union Territories Act had not been suspended those powers come with added confirmation to the Parliament. Otherwise, if the President had thought those powers should not apply those financial rules and procedures should not apply then, the President in his wisdom, would have suspended those clauses of the Union Territories Act. Since the President did not think it fit to do so, those rules and procedures now come to us for administration and application. That being so why have those rules and procedures been waived in the present case?

Now the hon. Law Minister has tried to say that there was an un-precedented situation created in the given set of circumstances. I do concede that there was an un-precedented situation. But, to my mind the un-precedented situation called for extraordinary steps, for passing the legislation that is contemplated under the Act. We should have taken extraordinary steps for putting the Vote on Account through this House and through the other House. This is clearly demanded by the Constitution Extraordinary step—

[Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra]

not an illegal step, but a legal step—should have been taken. He should have taken extraordinary steps by calling for the sittings of the House even on the holidays. If the Government came before us to get assent to such a measure, then we as the House of the People would have been in a position to give the assent. After securing the assent of the House of the people, the Government would have issued an Ordinance which would have had the force of a legislation. They have tried to do it through an order and the enormity of passing an order cannot be ignored by Parliament. Ordinance is a form of legislation and that this would have to be regularised later on.

MR. SPEAKER : Your previous arguments have been negated by this new suggestion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : No Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : This is what happened in Orissa. The ordinance had to be withdrawn.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : After the assent of the House, I say. As I said yesterday, it is the House of the People and not Parliament which is mentioned in article 357(c).

If it is granted that the same rules and procedures apply to the Union Territories also, Parliament would bring to bear the relevant article of the Constitution.

It would not be right to submit that the Parliament in exercising its functions under the Union Territories Act would be freeing itself from the fundamental constraints imposed by the Constitution. Do you think that Parliament, which has to protect and defend the Constitution and also to apply

the Constitution to various aspects of the administration will go outside the scope of the Constitution? Parliament has a dual role which is not extinguished since the minister says that it is only the Union Territories Act which will govern the Parliament in administering the Union Territory. Parliament will function under the fundamental constraints of the Constitution. Parliament cannot divert itself from them. So, the Law Minister in urging before the House that an unprecedented situation had arisen and therefore an illegal act had to be resorted to has not been fair to the House. There could have been a legal act for the same purpose. The legal act was that the assent of the House of the People could have been taken and then an ordinance issued. I concede that this is not wholly desirable. If the vote on account requires to be passed that would require the approval of both the Houses. Since the other House was not in session, I suggested this half-way measure—that the assent of this House taken even on a holiday and then an ordinance could have been issued, which at least is a form of legislation. But the order is not legal, it is something arbitrary. It does not require to be passed again by the House. But the ordinance would require to be passed by the House later. So, there was a proper step indicated in this matter which they did not take. But my further submission to the Chair would be, if the Chair was indulgent enough to the hon. Law Minister yesterday to give one day's time the Chair should be indulgent enough to us also to give further time to consider this matter, so that we can come forward with some constructive proposals to find a way out of the *cat-ar-se* in which we find ourselves.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North East) : Could I very shortly suggest

that since Government avoidably or unavoidably, concede that they have disregarded Parliament to the extent of not having come before us on the 29th, Government should submit it with an appropriate word of apology to this House, and then meetings could be held, not necessarily in this House but in some other forum, to find a way out of this imbroglio. That could be done very easily with some handsome word or whatever you call it.

SHRI H.R. GOKHALE : Everyone of these arguments was made yesterday and I do not see any single new point, and everyone of them I have dealt with in my opening speech. I would like to mention only two things now.

A reference was made that I, as it were, gave the impression that so far as the Union Territories are concerned, they are not to be governed by a procedure which applies to financial matters. I did not say any thing like that. How can any such impression arise? All that I clearly said was that the powers of the Assembly of the Union Territory are not to be exercised by Parliament, when the Parliament functions as an Assembly and follow the same procedure which the Assembly follows, and that procedure is elaborately given in the Union Territories Act, which I concede will have to be followed by Parliament before the Financial Bill is passed.

I am not dealing with the whole ground again. I am dealing with only one or two points.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Sir, you would be pleased to recall that the hon. Law Minister has said that article 239 gives powers which may be inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, may be inconsistent with the Constitution itself. He did say that while interpreting article 239. Therefore, he was trying to point out that

article 368 would not apply. But the Article 368 relates only to the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : After hearing the Law Minister one gets the impression that in spite of all the labour that he has made, he has actually no case to defend but he lacks the courage to admit the mistake. There is no party question here. This is a clear cut case of disregarding Parliament. If we accept this position, then it would be a bad precedent for the future. So, I would request you, Sir, not to allow the Government to lay the papers on the Table. It would be better for the Government to have the courage to admit the mistake.

MR. SPEAKER : After listening to the points raised yesterday and after listening to the reply given by the Law Minister, my view is that the financial procedures and money grants are purely within the jurisdiction of this Parliament. The Law Minister, after saying everything in defence of the action of the Government, said very appropriately at the end of his speech that if he is not correct in any way, he is in the hands of Parliament.

14 hrs.

Secondly, I am not going to allow this order to be laid on the Table of the House at present. As suggested by Shri Sezhiyan, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Prof. Mukerjee and some other friends, we have to find a way-out, if there was some lapse or some omission, we shall have to find a remedy. I think, it is better that the Law Minister and the Finance Minister join us at our meeting which I may call . . . . .

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : what about calling the Attorney-General ?

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever be the lapses, we must find a way-out. After all,



[Mr. Speaker.]

Pondicherry is in India. On broader considerations, I will call a meeting of the leaders of parties in which the Finance Minister and Law Minister may participate. Do you want the meeting to be held today? Let us meet the day after tomorrow at 4.00 p.m.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Tomorrow is a holiday.

MR. SPEAKER : The holidays have played havoc on him. If there were no holidays, there would have been no difficulty.

Now we pass on to the next business.

#### **Re PROPOSED STRIKE BY GENERAL INSURANCE EMPLOYEES**

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): Sir, I want your permission to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly give something in writing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is about the proposed strike by the General Insurance Employees; they are going on strike from 8th April, 1974.

The General Insurance employees are agitated over the attitude of the Government who have not accepted the agreement reached between the All India General Insurance Employees' Association and the Corporation. You had allowed a question here, Sir, where the Finance Minister replied that negotiations were going on. I am told today that the negotiations have failed because of the rigid attitude of the Finance Ministry. The General Insurance Employees' Association have given a call and have also written a letter to the Finance Minister that, if no negotiated settlement is reached, they would be at liberty to go

on strike from the 8th April, 1974. This is purely a Central matter. The Finance Minister and the Deputy Minister are here. I am surprised that an agreement reached with the Corporation is not being accepted by the Finance Ministry. I would request you to ask the Finance Minister to make a statement on the 5th April, to avoid the impending strike. If the strike takes place, they will be solely responsible for that. On behalf of the Association, I request you, Sir, to ask the Finance Minister to make a statement. Otherwise, there will be an all India strike.

14.04 hrs.

#### **DISCUSSION RE : PROCUREMENT AND PRICING POLICY OF WHEAT FOR 1974-75 SEASON**

MR. SPEAKER : There is a motion by Shri B.V. Naik and Shri Madhu Limaye to raise a discussion on the statement made by the Minister of agriculture in the House on the 28th March, 1974, regarding the procurement and pricing policy of wheat for the 1974-75 season. The time allotted is five hours.

Shri B.V. Naik.

SHRI B.V. NAIK (Kanara) : The pricing policy for wheat and also the policy in regard to procurement which the Hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture has laid on the Table, after a considerable amount of experience which he has gained in the course of the last many years, while in brief it can be described as a sort of a realistic step may also be considered as a sort of a compromise with the realities that have been prevailing in this sub-continent.

And one of the hardest realities is the violence, the violent in the sub-continent which has erupted right from Gujarat to Maharashtra and many urban centres in the country.

14.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

While it is appreciable that many of the hon. Members of the Opposition will deal with this as a matter of triumph, justifiably so, because it is the triumph of the wholesaler in the country who for about 3000-5000 years has sucked the blood of the peasantry in this country, who has sucked the blood of the farmers in this country and to that extent, the extreme reactionary elements have a reason to boast over their success to the extent that a compromise has been made. But, as in many other fields of natural progress, there will be periods in which a temporary retreat, a temporary going back on our proclaimed goals will only mean that we may be losing a few battles here and there but the victory in the ultimate war, the war on poverty, the war against exploitation in this country, will have to be achieved provided we bring into this operation an adequate amount of the political and the economic will which is the crying need of the hour today.

The most operative part of the policy document from the general to the specific is that it says that the trader will be brought back, he will be asked to procure anywhere from 5 to 6 million tonnes, he will be licensed, there will be stringent controls, there will be a watch over the movement of foodgrains and particularly in the surplus States, there will be a hike in the price that is to be paid to the farmer, there will also be a hike in the price or a revision in the price per quintal and it will be Rs. 125 and that the entire trade to be carried on by the trader, whether inside the State or in between the States, will be carried on under the direct supervision and control of the governmental machinery. In this behalf one of the handicaps has been that of the Ministry of Commerce which is dealing itself with this aspect of internal trade, is staffed with a skeleton staff. For the implementa-

tion of this Essential Commodities Act, modified as it is going to be, with stringent controls, greater penalties, greater fines, if it is staffed by such a skeletal staff, it may be difficult for New Delhi itself to administer this entire new programme. Either re-inforcement of the staff at the Centre or with the States, in the form of cells, to work as watchdogs of the Central Government, of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and of Commerce,—should be created in each one of the State Capitals, if not further down the line. This is my respectful submission. In respect of entire foodgrains, as per the rule of the thumb, we may produce near about 100 million tonnes each year. You may put it this way or that way. In this year we had expected 124 million tonnes which hope may not be completely fulfilled. But the reality of the situation is this. This country inevitably and always has been a net importer of foodgrains except for one year, that is 1971-72 when we procured 5.1 million tonnes and we distributed 5.109 million tonnes. In 1967-68 our production was 11 million tonnes and our procurement was 0.8 million tonnes. What we distributed during the year was 6.9 million tonnes or say, 7 million tonnes. I will not bother you with all the details, till the year 1973-74, when our procurement has been 4.5 millions and distribution 5.4 millions of tonnes. In other words it only means this, that we have been always a net importer of foodgrains and these foodgrains have been channelled through our public distribution system. By foodgrain here I mean wheat.

Only a couple of years back we were in a position to distribute something which we had procured ourselves and the principle commodity being wheat, the rest of the commodities being not strictly under control, we can take it, what is good enough for wheat is good enough for the rest of the grains in this country. So, now the question is: What does that bring us to? We



[Shri B.V. Naik]

started more than a year ago with total monopoly procurement and take over of the trade of wheat. We thought of going over to rice. But at the appropriate time when the rice crop was to come we were not able to find either our procurement machinery or the machinery for distribution and naturally we had to give it a go-by. Thereafter now we have been in a position to commission the trader once again. In this sub-continent we are faced always with the question of import versus internal production. In 1972, September, if I remember aright, our hon. Minister of State for Agriculture, Shri Annasaheb Shinde, a knowledgeable person, was very optimistic about our internal production.

He had gone on to say on the floor of this House that the Government does not think it fit to import any foodgrains this year. But, unfortunately, either climate, drought or other conditions compelled us to go in for it. We should really thank our northern neighbour, the U.S.S.R., for having given, without our asking for it, about 2 million tonnes of foodgrains.

While we do appreciate and while we would not like to label any section of the Indian society as anti-national or reactionary, if we have to take up the responsibility of feeding the millions in this country, I would like, more than on ideological considerations, technological considerations should weigh with our Ministry of Agriculture for import of food. The world's stock of foodgrains is limited, its location is also limited. We should be in a position to see which one of the enemy's we should choose to face. We have been dealing with the exploitative section, of which you are familiar with, for the last twenty-five years. Without parochial and patriotic sentiments, I would only say that we should meet this from whichever source it may come from. As regards the ventures of the Government's

taking over of stocks of the entire foodgrains, I would say that they will also have to see to it that this second line of defence or the third line of defence, is adequately guarded. In case, when the time comes, we should see that we are in a position to depend upon our own sources of supply wherever they may be or whoever it may be and from all over the world. Why I say is this. Optimistically the Ministry of Agriculture in Krishi Bhavan has good grounds to cover in taking the decision but, what about the support of the traders who have a long three thousand years' history of their own in this country? What do you think about the bankers, the indigenous money-lenders and absentee landlords which are essential things for the success of the wheat trade takeover. As I have said before, if Marx were to re-examine the conditions in India today, he would not have been biased in favour of urban socialism which has been the preference of most of the people in this country. He would have been a rural socialist. Therefore, I would say that we should not place all our eggs in one basket. Six million tonnes is the procurement from the internal traders in this country. My question is: suppose this pious hope does not materialise. What is the second line of defence? What is the alternative contingent plan?

Let us know the contingencies to which we look forward to without any inhibitions in that line. The entire question, when the hon. Minister was present, came up for discussion as early as on 8th October 1972 at the Gandhinagar Session of the A.I.C.C. What many of us in the past said privately and on the political platform we stand by it. This is only a stop-gap arrangement. We stand by it. What will be the possible challenge to the foodgrains distribution in this country? Though the figures may look rather higher, we may have to remember one thing that we have not less than 17 or

18 State Governments—the entire State's apparatus is at our disposal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are 21 and not 17 or 18 States.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I am subject to correction. I remember it now. And I shall commit it to my memory.

In the circumstances, by the rule of thumb, this country need not reach the goals of nationalisation of the well-organised oligopolistic sector in our country, the big business houses, big firms, the oil cartels and others. The first charge of socialism of any brand of Indian socialism in this country will be to regulate, organise and socially control the competitive non-oligopolistic sector in this country. This is represented by these foodgrains traders, the small producers in respect of the essential commodities for the people in this country. That should account for abundant work and programming at least for the next many years. The principle charge on the socialist programmes in this country is this. What does that mean ? Statistical lies could be the worst lies that we can invent. There can be quotations of statistics, but many of our farm statistics are far from exact and far from real. There are about 56 crores of people in this country. Taking the urban non-farm-producing and non-growing population and the rural poor, approximately it will be a challenging task for the Food Ministry here as well as in the State Governments to feed about 25 to 28 crores of people. To feed them either under a monopoly system of procurement or to see to it that their bare necessities are met would mean a gigantic task. But when it is broken up, I repeat again what I said on the 8th October, 1972 at Gandhinagar, for brushing up our memory, a hundred thousand distribution points capable of distributing about 5 crore tonnes of foodgrains besides the other essen-

tial commodities; when it is broken up into a micro-economic scene, it will come to about 500 tonnes of foodgrains per year per distribution point or per outlet point; 500 tonnes per year with a working period of 250 days would come to approximately 20 tonnes per distribution point; 20 tonnes is hardly 200 quintals. After 26 or 27 years of administrative experience in free India, do we not have the expertise, the skill, the ability as well as the will to create such points all over the country to serve a population of about 5,000 people, 5000 people per point and 100,000 points would mean 50-60 crores of people. Can we not find out such a system of distribution points each of which in the course of a day's working for 8 to 10 hours is capable of distributing not more than 20 tonnes per day or 200 quintals per day ? I think that with the unemployment problem in our country, with the unemployed graduates in our country who are going abegging for jobs, their number being not lakhs but nearly in millions, it is possible for us with the available expertise, without any import, without any import of any technology or without even any import of ideology to be in a position to fashion out such a distribution system and this distribution system shall work as the bulwark of the Indian socialist society that we are going to build.

Time and again, as was stated by one of our friends, the right of the right and the left of the left, the urban socialists and the right reactionaries have been very much satisfied thinking that this is the ultimate thing, and that step No. 2 would come to a reversal of the entire State trading in foodgrains. I do not think that we would be reversing but this is only a technical concession,

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Tactical concession.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I am glad that I am corrected. I have the humility to accept it and say that it is a tactical concession.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Would he say strategic retreat ?

SHRI B. V. NAIK : It has been my good fortune to say that we should be in a position when the time comes to call a spade a spade.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is one step forward and two steps backward.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : That was Lenin in the reverse. \*

As regards the rate of Rs. 105 that has been given to the farmer in this country, time and again it has been our endeavour to find out the ultimate economic basis of the pricing of wheat or of rice or of the levy rates that we are imposing on rice or other commodities like sorghum.

What is the basis ? We have always been told that it is a remunerative price to the grower and a reasonable price to the consumers. We can indulge with the cleverness at our command and at the command of Krishi Bhavan in this tautological exercise, playing with the words. What is a reasonable price to the consumer ? One rupee, Rs. 1.50, Rs. 2 per kilo ? There is no such basis as what we call a reasonable reason. Similarly, remunerative price—what is remunerative ? The basic thing with which the Indian farmer or the farmer anywhere or any producer anywhere in this wide world will be satisfied will be when he is told that out of a rupee which the consumer pays for his produce, as much as possible, 80, 85, 90 per cent will go to him, to the man who sweats, labours and produces that particular commodity. Any realistic basis for fixation of the price has to rest on this basic principle. We are not going to debate on the overhead costs of the FCI

or the various agencies procuring, storing, warehousing, distributing and take it and transporting it to the consumer. We are only concerned with this that the Government should come out after a detailed study as to what portion of the consumer rupee will go to the farmer. Any producer, whether he be a producer of food or fish or for that matter any produce, will be interested in the maximisation of his net return on his production enterprise. This is an elementary economic precept based on the marginalistic school, not based on the theory of value, nor based at all on Marxism or neo-Marxism. Unless and until we accept it, no price would be good enough to the farmer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : No reference should be made to Marx, because he is not here to defend himself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is winding up; let him.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : There are a few mini-Marxs here who will defend him.

By and large, it is now fashionable to see to it that whenever a particular line of action is taken on the basis of free thought, that a person is labelled either as a radical, ultra-radical, neo-socialist, quasi-socialist, crypto-communist, communist, kulak-lobbyist or coca-cola lobbyist and so on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : You have said it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : On the basis of free thought, the Government, by and large, leaving a few stray instances in this country, has received a fair treatment from the farmers of this country. Many of them, particularly, the middle and small farmers, the working farmers—I am not going to say about the absentee landlords—

have dutifully paid their levy and have dutifully carried out the work assigned to them. But unfortunately today, we see that the agricultural, productive population has been relegated to the role of a Cinderella. I hope that this country, the ruling party as well as this House which is part of the whole political system in this country, the whole political class in this country, which is being questioned, will appreciate where the roots of Indian democracy are and which are the roots of Indian democracy which need to be strengthened. I am quite sure that detailed thought will be given to this entire question of pricing, procurement, distribution and outlet points. First and foremost, let us not commit the same mistake which we did. I was one who advocated taking over this trade in very very non dubious terms.

I had stated it even in the party meeting. Let us not commit a mistake in the Krishna Bhavan once again of putting the plough before the bullocks. Let us have a sense of priority and fashion a perfect fool proof, distributive apparatus consisting of a 100,000 outlet points in this country and see to it, if not today, at least tomorrow, we will make a success of this wholesale trade in foodgrains.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Ahmedabad)**  
What will they distribute through those outlets?

**SHRI B. V. NAIK** This is an old story. If you will permit me, I would like to say that this point had also been made by Mr Subramaniam—What do we distribute? The first question which I would like to pose is, have the existing outlet points or has the existing distribution machinery distributed even what it had procured properly? No. Therefore, I am saying, have a perfect distributive system, and then if you have a channel, you will know how to find water to flow through it.

**SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat)**

Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the food situation that we find today I think, is not due to natural calamities or global calamities but basically it is the result of the policies being pursued by this Government. Only two years back, the Government declared in this House that we have become self-sufficient in food and we have stopped all imports. Last year, it declared that in order to keep the public distribution system running, it has decided to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. This promise was made last year but suddenly on the 28th March the Minister of Agriculture made a statement in this House that the Government have decided to give up the policy of State trading in foodgrains. He stated that despite the good kharif crop the psychology of shortage prevailing in the country has unfortunately encouraged to allow the wholesale dealers in both the sectors public and the private—to be given the authority of wholesale trading. He further stated that it has been decided to allow the wholesale dealers to operate under a system of licensing and control. According to his statement in the surplus States like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. 50 per cent levy will be imposed on foodgrains. The traders will have to give it to the Government at a fixed price and the traders will be allowed to sell the remaining 50 per cent within the State and outside at a price which they like. That is the most important thing. They will be allowed to trade inside and outside the State—inside the State anyway—at a price at which they like to sell.

The Minister also announced that there will be an increase in the purchase price of wheat in the 1974-75 marketing season, to Rs 105, and the Central issue price of wheat would be Rs 125 per quintal as against Rs 93 prevalent at present. This policy, I say, is nothing but a surrender.

before the landlords and the traders and the profiteers both in respect of procurement and prices.

This policy is further going to increase the price of wheat by more than 35 per cent even in the public distribution system, leading to a further reduction in the salaries of employees as well as wage-earners. This will have a disastrous effect on the rural areas where the agricultural labourers and other poor people will be left to the mercy of the landlords and the traders.

One month back, discussing the price policy on foodgrains, the *Economic Survey* stated that it will inevitably reduce the effectiveness of the system of public distribution in protecting the vulnerable sections of society whose paying capacity is bound to be severely limited. Pushing the procurement price too high will certainly affect the vulnerable sections of society. This was what was said in the *Economic Survey* which was presented to the House a month back.

What is the result of this new policy? As far as vulnerable sections are concerned, the prices will go up. They will not be able to get it. There will be scarcity. And the vulnerable sections of the society whom the Government want to protect are not protected. It is only the traders and profiteers who are protected at the cost of vulnerable sections.

There are two aspects to the question : production is one; making available the surplus is the other. In both these fronts Government has miserably failed. We have said in this House times without number that the energies of the poor peasants and agricultural labour should be mobilised and for that purpose land reforms must be implemented; only then production will increase. Unless the energies of landless peasants and tillers of the soil

are mobilised production will not increase, I have no time to give details but I know that in many States land reforms had not been implemented. Even where they are supposed to be implemented, the land above the ceiling had not gone to landless tillers. If they have a little land, they would use all their energy so that they may produce more to the benefit of both the country and themselves.

When Government speaks about the technical aspects of agricultural development, there are two aspects involved : irrigation and fertilisers. After 27 years of Independence the total irrigated area in our country is 22 per cent of the cultivated area, which includes all categories. If there is oil shortage, power shortage, etc. it affects production. The national average per hectare yield of wheat is 83 per cent of world average and it is less than fifty per cent of the yield in Europe. As for power, yesterday, we heard an answer to a question by which we were told that there was no hope of increasing power supply to the cultivators. We were also told that it was impossible to import more fertilisers due to the difficult foreign exchange position. With no power and no fertiliser, how are we going to increase production? With regard to irrigation, yesterday we were told that many irrigation projects which will provide irrigation to vast areas are half-complete. In some case work has not even begun. Take Rajasthan Canal for example. If completed it will bring more water and irrigation facilities and more can be produced. In the matter of implementation of land reforms mobilising the energy of the tillers and the landless labourers or production of fertilisers or provision of irrigation facilities or supply of power, there is no hope of increased supply, I only want to say that by its new policy, Government has refused even to procure the marketable surplus, out of the

present production. But, on the contrary, Government is asking the people to reduce consumption which is already very low and they do not bother to arrange supply of foodgrains even to the 40% of the population, which the Government calls low income groups, and in regard to whom, Government say that their living standards should be raised. The Government plan is to maintain the present distribution system and that also with the reduced supply. This covers 16 million of the population where statutory rationing has been introduced and another 39 million where only informal rationing is said to be there. But, due to scarcity, rations, are not available. In many places, this is the position.

The next thing that I would like to point out is this. Government talks of fighting the reactionary forces. But when it comes to actual practice, it is the Government which comes in defence of the vested interests. Why is it that the Government has given up the policy of procurement? Are these hoarders and traders not reactionary forces? In the name of fighting violence, in the name of law and order, we see what had happened in Gujarat, Bihar and other places. Is it not a violent act, that those lakhs and lakhs of people who produce wheat and rice are deprived of what they have and this is stored by a handful of people who do not sometimes give what they have and even when they give, they take more price? Is it not a violent act, when people are starved and killed? What they have produced with their own sweat and labour is not given to them, and as a punishment, they are asked to starve and die. We have seen how people were shot and killed. Sir, late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that black-marketeers should be hanged. I do not say they must be hanged, because they will not be hanged. Why is it that the Government is not forcing the landlords to sell their surplus grain, and if they do not,

why does not the Government use their machinery to see that surplus stocks are taken?

Sir, Government is talking of cooperation, I would like to say, people are ready to cooperate and they are ready to show the places where stocks are hoarded. I may give an example. When people show the places where stocks are hoarded and when they sometimes take the hoarded stocks and distribute them to the people, at the price fixed by the Government, they are arrested and punished. Neither the Government is able to take over the stocks nor they seek the cooperation of the people. As a result of this policy, the Government is openly legalising profiteering and black-marketing. By its new policy, Government is giving a honourable place to the hoarders and profiteers, pleasing those people and making the common people starve.

Sir, so far as the present food policy is concerned, the poorer sections will be hard hit. The common peasant will be forced to sell his stocks at the minimum price. The small farmers who have something, will have to sell them or else they will not be able to purchase other commodities. They will be forced to sell their stocks at the minimum price. The stocks will be hoarded by the big traders. You say that traders will give 50% to the Government and the remaining 50% will be sold by them outside. Who will decide this 50%? Instead of 50%, 5 or 10% will be given and the rest will be sold in the black-market. What is the reality? You say prices are controlled. But, when a poor man goes to the bazar and says 'give me commodities at controlled prices', the shop-keeper says 'who controlled it? It is the Government; go to the Government shop and get it'. This is the answer. Whenever there is control, two things happen. One, things are not available in the market. Unless you get something for distribution, control

of things will never be a reality. So, as far as the Government is concerned, there is no reason why this policy should be reversed unless they want to help the traders and profiteers. No action is taken against the hoarders. There is no machinery for dehoarding and helping the poorer sections of people in this country. So far as the present food policy is concerned, the poorer sections will be hard hit. The poor peasants will be worst hit. For the consumers, there will be a rise of more than 35% in the price of wheat, which will consequently lead to wage cuts, rise in price index and inflationary pressure. The people living in the countryside will not get wheat at less than Rs. 200. You have already secretly assured the traders to sell at Rs. 150 per quintal. That means they will sell it at a price still higher. After parting with 50% of their purchases, they are not going to oblige the Government or the public. They are not going to fulfil this obligation of giving 50% for Government quota.

As the mover said, the present policy had been welcomed by the monopolists, landlords and profiteers. It had been opposed by all the left and democratic parties in the country. If paper reports are correct, we understand that the Congress General Secretary, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, also has opposed this. All sections of people have opposed this policy. Only the traders, profiteers and monopolists are very glad. What will be the result? There is no use of complaining that violence, Gujarat and Bihar are being repeated. A hungry man is an angry man. Due to this policy, if they do not get wheat or rice, if what is in the bazar is out of their reach, there will be a revolt in this country. Shortages are going to come because you have left everything—purchase and distribution—in the hands of the traders and monopolists. Whatever you may say about law and order, people

will go and forcibly take away whatever is available. There will be disorder and chaos.

My request to the Government is this: Please think about the reversal of this policy. Take firm dehoarding steps. Take a compulsory levy from those who have more than 10 acres of land. If they do not give, take the help of the people through the panchayati and other organisations. See that the Government tries to avert the disaster which is in store not only for the Government but the country as a whole. If the Government thinks of realities, I think they will reverse this policy. They are now thinking that they will get enough wheat, but the reality is that the leniency shown to the traders and monopolists has not yielded anything but disaster. Please think over it again and change the Policy.

SHRI B R BHAGAT (Shahabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the policy on food procurement announced by the Minister of Agriculture last week, has naturally aroused sharp reactions of various kinds. Even in our own party the reactions are mixed, because it is a very vital matter. In a country like ours food constitutes a large portion of the budget for a large number of people and in fact the production and distribution of food constitute the sheet anchor of our economic policy.

Last year when an important institutional and social change was adopted by the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat controlling not only the commanding heights but the entire sector, it was a very big step forward and it was a progressive measure that the Government had undertaken. The fact that this year the Government had to modify some of the provisions of this basic policy has naturally caused surprise to some, shock to others and delight to certain sections of the people.



It is a fact that the policy adopted last year was defeated by a combination of the exploitative sections and the wholesalers who were debarred from the region of economic operation, as also a small section of the affluent farmers. This year we noticed the phenomenon of higher and higher production and lower and lower market availability with the result that a serious crisis developed in the management of the food economy.

The take-over of wholesale trade in foodgrains was a policy adopted by our party first in Ahmedabad and then in the open session in Bidhannagar. This year we had the expectation of a bumper crop in wheat and the Food Ministry expected the production to go upto 30 to 35 million tonnes. So, it was thought that the production being quite good, this is an year in which they would be eliminating the risks of non-cooperation by farmers and sabotage by vested interests, and that they would be able to procure a sizeable quantity for public distribution. So, a target of 8.1 million was fixed for procurement.

But, in the intervening period the picture changed completely. In most of the States which expected a higher yield, because of the early setting in of the summer, hot winds and shrivelling of the crop, it was realised that the wheat production is not going to be of that order. So, instead of a climate of surplus production, easy availability and realisation of the target, they found a climate of shortages developing, and this climate of shortages was being exploited by vested interests. Some of the opposition parties were also opposed to this move. They went and asked the farmers not to sell wheat to the Government. At the same time, they went to the consumers and told them that they were not getting wheat because of the defect of the public distribution system. So we witnessed opposition not only from the

vested interests but also political parties which exhibited a high degree of irresponsibility, if not dishonesty. They exploited the climate of food shortages for their political ends. And in a system of parliamentary democracy, with all the compulsions of elections and vote-getting, it was difficult to operate the wholesale trade in foodgrains in that context. Perhaps this was the compelling reason for introducing this modification. I will plead with my leftist friends not to describe this as a retreat or shameful surrender or withdrawal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: A pragmatic surrender.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Unless you change the political system, you cannot have the same system of procurement as you had last year. The wholesale trade in foodgrains is an instrument, a progressive instrument, a socialist instrument, an important instrument. I agree, because it involves a large operation. Ultimately, we have to go in for it in the coming years when the whole climate changes. I entirely agree with my hon. friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan. The basic thing is that our food production is not rising because of the technological factors, because of lack of technological research and lack of inputs, non-availability of fertilisers. Unless there is reinforcement, the same seed produces less and less, the productivity goes down. The social factors are also there. Land reforms have not been introduced; there are marginal farmers and small farmers. So, this climate should change. There should be a breakthrough in agricultural production. If we had produced as we had planned, namely, 129 million tonnes of foodgrains our wholesale trade in foodgrains would have been a grand success, even if we had purchased 114 million tonnes as we expect this year, it would have been



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a reasonable success. But the point is that we are operating in a climate of shortages. In a situation like this, we faced the U.P. elections. We know what our friends were saying. Our leftist friends said that we were not attacking the hoarders. I shall come to that point later on.

Now we have brought back the wholesalers whose role last year was not very happy, who tried to defeat it. We have put our trust in them. Some may say that it is a bold step, it is a courageous step. But I would say that it can be a risky step also because this year the picture is going to be even more difficult than last year. We may have about four million tonnes of rice as a result of procurement; the last year's backlog and import from Soviet Union may give us 3 million tonnes. That would come to 7 million tonnes. There seems to be some understanding; the other day the wholesale traders' association denied it; but it seems to me that there is an understanding that they will give 5 million tonnes. Then we will be having barely 12 million tonnes. We must have a little comfortable position. 12 million tonnes will be required to maintain in the distribution system. And what are the elements of new policy? I agree that the elements of the new policy are the same as those of the old one. The elements of the new policy are to increase market availability, secondly, to give a higher price to the producer so that the market availability is more and there is more incentive to produce. The idea is that there may be higher procurement so that the public distribution system is maintained and finally, the higher price is given to the producer so that the procurement is there and hoarding and black-marketing is minimised, if not altogether eliminated. Exactly, these were the elements of the policy that we introduced. The change we have made is that we are trying

to take the help of the wholesaler. That is the only change. Therefore, I would say that we are operating the policy with a changed instrument. It may be it is a compulsion of the political system because when we go in the country, what was the situation that we faced? If food is not distributed somewhere, the entire Government is to be blamed. And there are political parties which resorted to violence and said that the Government was not distributing food. We took the entire responsibility in the wholesale trade take-over. We took the entire responsibility of meeting the people's requirements whether there were fair price shops or not and whether there was a public distribution agency system or not. Therefore this rationalisation now made will insulate us politically when we say that we will make the wholesaler who is skilled in the trade to operate, we will supervise them, then there will be people's supervision by people's committees and others so that the government may not come directly in confrontation with the people. Therefore, with all this flexibility, I believe in the Government's contention that there is no change in the basic policy. If at all there is any change, as I said, it is only a tactical change and I believe they will go back to the old policy and that they will be able to refashion a system, an administrative system when they are able to create the social and economic committees in the rural areas and in the urban areas so that they get the co-operation of the people and the efforts to defeat this policy by the hoarders and others are eliminated and thirdly, when they are able to have a workable system, the co-operation of the former in it will be at the maximum level.  
15 hrs.

The point is: I must say that the Government has taken a big risk because the crux of the whole policy is that they must procure at least five million tonnes, if not more. They are aware of this and,

therefore, in this policy they are not depending merely on the wholesaler. It is a good thing that they have simultaneously brought into operation the public agency system, the Food Corporation and the co-operative sector which will also procure directly from the farmers. In this respect there has been a very welcome declaration by the Punjab Government which is the biggest surplus State. They say that they are prepared to purchase and procure it directly as they were doing last year. Last year, I believe, they have been given Rs. 85-90. I think the two States of Haryana and Punjab would have been able to procure—at least that was their claim at that time—about 10 million tonnes. The Punjab Government is willing to procure foodgrains and I do not know why the Punjab Government is not being allowed. In that State they have introduced a public agency. Let them have the dominance and the commanding heights. We have introduced a mixed economy. In this system, let the public agency have the commanding heights so that if we at any time realise that the wholesalers have not come out with the wheat they have kept somewhere with the hoarders and others, despite the fact that they have drawn a big scheme of supervision and control and they have taken more powers under the Essential Commodities Act for recourse to greater penalties and punishments like rigorous imprisonment and various other things—these are only negative powers and what I say is an entirely positive step—to eliminate altogether the risk, if at that time this wholesaler system is not working the other operation must be able to come up, because we must have at least 5 million tonnes of wheat. Otherwise we will be in very serious difficulties and we will not be able to maintain the price system.

Finally, one more point we have to take care of. In what way not only we have to keep our public agencies and the adminis-

trative system and the State agencies to be streamlined so as to be more efficient, in what way people's co-operation is to be involved—these are matters to be immediately attended to. One of the reasons for the failure last year was that we were not able to involve the people. This policy says that people's co-operation will be sought and people's committees will supervise. The Government should come forward as to in what effective manner they should take the co-operation of all progressive parties, the farmers, the housewives and youth and others. They should see in what effective manner they could man these committees, in what effective way they could superintend and control the entire operation, so that we will be able to make a success of it. Despite the higher price given to the grower, despite the issue price being raised from Rs. 91 to 125, what has happened with regard to the subsidy is this and I think it is all right if we are able to take care of the subsidy. The Finance Minister provided for Rs. 100 crores. Our fear was that the subsidy may go up, thereby making a big deficit, which will lead to more spiral of inflation. This is most inequitable and every student of economics knows that inflation hits weaker sections more. So, even though price to the consumer will be raised, the fact that deficit financing to the extent, will be curtailed is a good step. An important point here is this. Because the whole thing is operating in a spiral of inflation, whatever steps are taken to curtail inflation are good steps in the right direction.

Regarding vulnerability, I wish to submit that the public distribution system should not be shrunk. Even if we have to import a couple of million tonnes, you can increase your availability, but for God's sake, don't shrink our distribution system. There are vulnerable section in the urban areas, rural area, industrial workers, etc. There are large deficit States for instance like Maharashtra,

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Bihar and others. The people are poorer; you should not leave them to mercy of the wholesalers and higher price; they just can not afford it. The vulnerable section of society in the rural as well as the urban sections and industrial workers must be protected. This is my respectful submission. Thank you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I really feel as though this debate resembles the operation of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. I don't see the practical utility of the *post-mortem*. It would have been better if the Government had a little more good sense, before they proceeded with such a radical change, to have consultation with the other parties in this House. They do not bother about these things nowadays.

Now, Sir, the take-over of wholesale trade, when it was first announced last year, was doomed from the very outset, from the very beginning, because it rested on the proposition of the Government that this wholesale takeover was going to operate not on the basis of the marketable surplus but only on the basis of the marketed surplus. From the very beginning they made it quite clear to the wholesaler and the big producers and everybody that only on those amounts of grain which you are condescending to bring to the market—only on that—the Government will operate its procurement policy. To that portion of it which is not produced in the mandis and in the market and is concealed and hoarded, we will turn a blind eye. From the very beginning this was there, I don't know whether it can be called a loophole because this is a fundamental pre-condition for any successful takeover. This pre-condition was given up from the very beginning and this betrays a total lack of serious will on the part of the Government to carry this out.

In 1972, the ruling party adopted this policy at its Gandhinagar session putting

it forward as one of the basic planks of the economic policies and planning.

In 1973, they said that they were going to implement it. But, in 1974, they have given it up. This is the road which has been traversed from 1972 to 1974. Particularly, I charge this Government with surrendering to a combined pincer pressures from the two sides—one of the pincers operates abroad. The World Bank, in its famous report, which was conveniently leaked out by somebody—we do not know, was the subject-matter of the discussion in this House a few days ago. In this notorious Report, the World Bank claims to give advice to India. And one of the factors was that India should be prepared to import anything from two to four million tonnes of foodgrains in 1974-75. This was their advice, wherefrom is it to be imported? What is the location of the source? How it will be obtained and on what terms and conditions and at what price? That we do not know. And the World Bank did not bother about these little details. Their advice to the Government of India is this. If you want to control the food front, you must be prepared to import two to four million tonnes of foodgrains which is another way of saying 'don't rely on internal procurement but you look up for imports from abroad'. I find that only a week ago, our Commerce Minister, Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya who was sent to Colombo to attend the session of the ECAFE—Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—has been reported as urging in that meeting for the building up of regional and international buffer stocks of food to help stabilise the prices. He suggested that ECAFE should enlist the assistance of the World Bank finance this sector. There is a method in all these matters. On behalf of Government of India our representative said to the ECAFE countries at Colombo which echoes in a different way the same thing 'Yes, stocks should be built

up; in order to do that, do not rely on the internal procurement but go to the World Bank also'. So, this is one pressure that worked. The other pressure is the internal pressure. The All India Foodgrains Dealers Association—Federation of all India Foodgrains Dealers—a year ago, I remember, were demonstrating in the streets of Delhi here when it was announced that the wholesale trade of wheat is to be taken over by Government. They demonstrated in the streets of Delhi against it with black flags and all that. They did it a few days before the Communist Party brought a few lakhs of people here to support this. And a few days before that, they portentously came in luxurious cars and descended from their vehicles and marched in the sun for a few hours, threatening the Government that if they take over the wholesale trade, they will declare a permanent strike in all the mandis. Now, Sir, I find on the 29th of this month—a few days ago—a press report has appeared in which the Federation of All-India Foodgrains Traders' Association threw a suggestion to Government. Firstly they said that they cannot give any guarantee for any firm quantity of foodgrains deliveries to Government. This fifty per cent of the grains or whatever they buy, will be handed over to the Government under the scheme. But, before the ink is dried on the paper, the Federation of Foodgrains Dealers had made it clear that even this guaranteed supply of five or six million tonnes of grains they are not in a position to guarantee.

They have made it quite clear

"These estimates are based on crop expectations. The crop situation may change because of unforeseen factors. How are we expected to make good the difference or what penalties or compensation can be given or fixed."

So, they are making it quite clear that they are in no position to guarantee even

this 5 to 6 million tonnes of foodgrains on which Government are depending

Secondly, they have said something which Government are faithfully echoing now, namely that the public distribution system should be reduced in its scope of activities and in the extent of its activities. It is their suggestion that only what are called the vulnerable sections should be covered by the public distribution system and secondly that too should be only in the deficit States, otherwise it should be scrapped, that is, they want to keep a skeleton of the public distribution system only in the deficit States and take care only of what is yet to be defined as the vulnerable sections as the Government says. In other words, the open market has to become the major field of operations to which the people are being told to take recourse. Thirdly, the foodgrains dealers' association have estimated a price of Rs 150 per quintal in the Wholesale markets on the expectation that the prices in the mandis will be around Rs 110 to 115. This is what has appeared in the press as part of their statement.

The hon. Minister Shri F. A. Ahmed said here the other day that they would be allowed to sell in the free market or in the open market within the prescribed ceiling. In the statement made here on the floor of the House, that ceiling has not been mentioned. Later on, we were told that it would be Rs 125. So, they can buy at Rs 105 and sell, according to the Government, up to Rs 125 in the open market. But the foodgrains dealers' association says in its statement that they expect that it will be up to Rs 150, which means Rs. 150 per quintal or Rs 1.50 per kg. So, they have also demanded withdrawal of all levies on traders. They have suggested that there should be no levy on traders and the increase which was made in the sales tax last year should be withdrawn. So they

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have got a very conscious programme all along the line. So, it is my suggestion that they have done this under pressure from the World Bank from abroad, because they have in mind the question of giving up procurement at home and, therefore, having to resort to imports from abroad, and secondly under the pressure of these wholesalers who, Mr. Bhagat has just now said, are going to be enlisted as our new instruments for feeding the people, that is, the people who are the biggest hoarders and speculators; these people have mounted their pressure at home, as I have shown by spelling out the components of their programme. This is the result now. It is not surprising that a paper like *The Statesman* has commented as it has done. I went through all the papers to see whether they could not be accused of being communist newspapers or leftist newspapers because there was a lot of talk going on that only leftists and communists were opposing this decision of the Government. Of course, at one extreme is *The Statesman*. Of course, I am not surprised at the headline which *The Statesman* has given namely 'A sensibler retreat'. Some are calling it pragmatic retreat; others are calling it tactical retreat, panicky retreat, a retreat in disarray and so on. These are the various headings which have been given, and I have no time to read them all out. But one big exception is *The Statesman* which says 'A sensible retreat', and it is hailed by all the trading circles and hailed by all the rich farmers in the countryside and not the poorer and small farmers. Of course, *The Statesman* for once has said:

"The credit for this must go to the Prime Minister. It is a sobering thought that had she taken as much interest in the original decision as she seems to have done in reversing it, the country could have been saved this painful and costly experiment."

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Even *The Statesman* is not able to deny the fact that we are in for a fresh spurt of inflation as a result of the sharp rise which will take place in the consumer price of wheat and other foodgrains. Even they are alarmed. They say—if I may quote again:—

"The elimination of the wheat subsidy will not make a significant difference to the size of the Centre's budgetary deficit"—

in spite of what Shri Bhagat said just now —

"Because the gain on the subsidy will be more than offset by the loss on account of higher dearness allowance payments".

Because the cost of living index will automatically reflect the rise in the issue price.

"Further, since the take over of the wholesale trade was abandoned"—

They say abandoned not just modified ..

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : That is what *The Statesman* says.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am coming to the pro-Congress papers afterwards.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : There has been an official pronouncement, on the floor of the House. What is the necessity to refer to what interpretation outside agencies put on it?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They represent certain well-defined interests. We know who they represent in this.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Does *The Statesman* deserve so much attention ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My question is—you can reply to it at the end—whether

the saving on the subsidy on the one hand will or will not increase the cost of living index? If it will, whether your employees will not demand more DA? If they do, Shri Chavan will have to find the money to pay them the DA? If so, will not recourse be had to inflation or not?

Some people are asking; why are you quoting *The Statesman*? May I quote from one or two papers which cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called anti-Congress or Opposition papers? They are all Congress papers. Take the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): Why not quote *March of the Nation*?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: His views are too well-known.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): My views are too well-known. I do not hide them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: "The Union Food Minister seems to think that a psychology of shortage resulting in hoarding at all levels is responsible for the present crisis. If this is a fact, is it not the Government's duty to convince the people that there is no shortage?"

If ration-card holders get 'due slips' instead of rice and wheat and sugar, who is responsible for creating a psychology of shortage? Now a days in Calcutta, instead of rations you are given 'due slips' with this written on it 'Come again after a few days. Just now there is no grain; but it is to your credit.' Who has created the psychology of shortage? I do not understand this modern economic theory that when there is a bumper crop and easy availability of grains, then only Government must go for procurement and distri-

bution and when there is a shortage and fluctuations take place—there is shortage from time to time—then we must give up this policy. This is turning it upside down and making it stand on its head. The whole idea of procurement and an effective distribution system is precisely because shortages occur from time to time and you do not want people to be thrown at the mercy of the free market and the hoarders. If there is a bumper crop and there is plenty of foodgrains going round, you would require it less. But I do not follow this idea that because there is shortage and the psychology of shortage, therefore, we must give up this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why less?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then *The National Herald*: I do not think it is an anti-Congress paper. What does it write?

"Firmness on the part of policy makers and greater efficiency on the part of officials would have produced better results. The enthusiasm of Congressmen and Ministers shown at the time of the takeover soon waned. Most Chief Ministers did not want to assume additional responsibility. Officials turned out to be either corrupt or inefficient. The mighty FCI was not equal to its task. Even some Congressmen found it advantageous to have secret links with traders and farmers. It is a sad thought that a good policy has failed on account of the incompetence of the administrative machinery and the insincerity of some Congress leaders".

*The Hindustan Standard* writes editorially:

"It is a panicky withdrawal in confusion under heavy pressure from the rural rich and the resourceful merchants".

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It speaks of a powerful support received from the strong farm lobby in the ruling party. "The Government has made a total surrender to the agricultural vested interests, less because of the strength of the assault from outside than because of the efficacy of subversion from within." So, this is a cross-section, certainly, of opinion in the country.

So, I would like to ask, what is the machinery going to be for "controlling" the wholesale traders from, firstly, buying direct from the producers instead of buying from the mandis. Can you prevent it? Can you prevent the wholesale traders from going direct to the producer and buying where there is no check, no control? (Interruptions) I ask this question because they are supposed to give up 50 per cent to the Government. Now, if they are to buy at Rs. 105 and can sell up to Rs. 125 in the open market, and they themselves have said that it will be Rs. 150—then, they can pay more than Rs. 105 and still make profits. While the Government agency offer Rs. 105; what is there to prevent them from offering Rs. 110 and still making a huge profit in the free market? Where will the Government get its supplies from? How will it buy? What is the controlling machinery, I would like to know.

What is there to prevent them, as they themselves said, from charging more than Rs. 125 in the open market? Why have no procurement targets been fixed for the States. It means that the FCI is now being reduced to the status of a godown-keeper. The FCI's job in future will be the job of a godown-keeper, looking after some godowns, waiting for the wholesalers to condescend to come and deliver some grains to them which they will keep stored in the godowns.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Even that is dangerous.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It has no other functions as far as I can make out.

I only want to say in the end that the truth of the matter is—it is an unpalatable truth but nevertheless the truth—that defeat was inherent in the scheme from the very beginning because the will was lacking. The point is that the will was lacking from the beginning. There was half-heartedness, corruption and sabotage from inside which doomed this operation take-over.

After all, there is well-known economist who I think is respected by the Government also; he does a lot of work for the Government—Dr. K. N. Raj. Dr. Raj delivered a series of lectures early in March, before this latest decision of the Government was known, at the University of Bangalore on the subject of planning and prices in India. In that, he makes certain, points clear. If I may just quote :

"It is, however, not for lack of instruments in the technical sense that progress in the required direction is now so slow. It is basically due to the present balance of social and economic power in the countryside."

This is another way of saying what Mr. D. P. Dhar has said two days ago in Parliament. The trouble is that we have not been able to fashion a political instrument capable of carrying out these economic decisions and plans. This is another polite way of saying that the ruling party, the Congress party, has not got the will, the political will, to carry out such radical reforms. Dr. Raj says:

"This is why proposals for land reform have been practically shelved and one hears references to them only in muted tones. This is why even the moderate proposals of the Agricultural Prices Commission are either not accepted or are



so distorted in the process of implementation as to serve totally different purposes. This is also why the proposal for a mildly progressive Agricultural Holdings Tax has been in effect ditched "

It is the same thing all along the line. It is not an isolated factor. It is this powerful socio-economic force which is operating, not allowing taxation on agricultural holdings, not allowing the wholesale take-over to be implemented, and it is this factor which has brought about this catastrophe.

I will end with the dismal note with which Dr K N Raj also has ended.

"Such equivocation and evasion of responsibility at almost to all levels, and ambivalence on vital issues, offer no hope of a reasonably smooth transition to a more civilised economic and social system. In fact, it is becoming increasingly clear that it is little use economists and others spending time trying to work out more 'concrete' and more 'practical' proposals because the solutions to most of these problems are not only inter-related but require for their implementation the support of forces that can emerge only through social and political progresses."

That is what has happened, and that is why this surrender has taken place. I would end by warning the Government that they are taking the fires of inflation and food shortage and encouraging the hoarders and profiteers and if we are still here after another year we will see that we have been brought to the brink of catastrophe. The result will be that not more talk of government take-over will be there. You will be provoking the people to take over food stocks. May be in some places it will burst out in anarchic forms. But people's take-over will come on the agenda, not Government take-over any more. People trusted you to do it and you failed them. It does

not behave the Minister to say here and seek an alibi by suggesting that this matter had the approval of the National Food Advisory Council, the Consultative Committee of Parliament and the Conference of Chief Ministers. The Conference of Chief Ministers—yes, I know the majority of them were pressing you to do this. But we have a member on the National Food Advisory Council and he advises me that no such approval was given. The Consultative Committee never gave approval for this. Do not pass on the sins of the Chief Ministers to other non-official members of these bodies. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F A AHMED) I am sorry to say that approval has not been mentioned here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA It says here. It has been suggested the policy for the seventies in all its aspects was considered and after careful consideration it has now been decided. "What does this mean?" (Interruptions) Now that they have decided to go in for this policy let them answer my questions. What is the mechanism by which they propose to ensure that the wholesalers will co-operate with them?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) With a sense of unhappiness I am approaching this debate. The fact that the wholesalers have been brought back into the wholesale trade does not comfort me and I am confident that it does not comfort most of the Members of the House. It does not give any comfort either to Mr F A Ahmed and to Mr Shinde or to Mr Maurya. We strongly believe that in a country like ours with millions of ill-fed and underfed people living below the poverty line where a handful of traders want to secure benefits by artificial manoeuvring of prices and stocks to the great misery of poverty stricken millions,



[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

we cannot afford to permit the free play of the market mechanism in essential foodgrains

15.34 hours.

SHRI VASANT SATHE [In the Chair]

If we want to obviate the miseries of the people by control and dominance over the surplus available in the market, it is not only essential but also imperative that the ultimate aim of the Government must be to fashion its policies in such a way that control is assumed not only over wheat or rice but also over two or three other commodities which are essential for the consumption of the common man in general. It is with this objective that our party took that decision and the Government followed suit.

Now the question is : has the Government made a total retreat or has it abandoned the policy? Opinions will differ. I feel that it is not a total abandonment. I feel that because of compelling economic circumstances there had been modifications. At the same time I want to place before the Government with all the earnestness at my command that they should search their hearts and find out in the light of the last one year's experience why this modification has become necessary, and in the immediate future to remove all these shortcomings and once again go back to the policy of wheat trade take-over. After all, Sir, Mr. Indrajit Gupta's contention or Mr. Gopalan's contention that there has been an absolute retreat, whatever may be the qualifications, I think, will be a sweeping generalisation and will be far from true. We should not forget one fact, in this context. Today, Government has the commitment to take-over or acquire dominion over the surplus stocks. This

is a commitment which our party has made to the people and which our Government has made to the people. But, the Government has also a greater commitment to fulfil, and that is, to make food-stuffs available, reasonable quantities of food-stuffs available, at reasonable prices. When the two commitments conflict with each other, it may be the Government is compelled to take some steps, is compelled to make some minor adjustments in order to fulfil the second commitment and this is what exactly the Government has done in this particular case.

It may be that at a given point of time, due to various political and economic forces, it is found that a particular policy, however laudable it may be, has failed to fulfil the basic objectives or it has failed to make available to the people sufficient quantities of food at reasonable prices, the Government may have to modify its policies. I am strongly of the view that food is a subject in which, no party or no group or no individual has a right to play politics. It is a subject in which the Government cannot either stick to a rigid or doctrinaire attitude. Let us make a review of what had happened during last year, after the take-over of wheat trade. The purpose of the policy was to ensure a remunerative price to the grower, a reasonable price to the consumer, the improvement in the availability of foodgrains in the market and price stabilisation and elimination of price distortions and hoarding. It has been said by many of the right reaction that the take-over policy has failed. Sir, I am not one who can accept such a view. To a great extent, it was successful. Of course, the success was not to the desired extent, because various political and economic forces played their part. It would have been a greater success, if persons like Mr. Pijoo Mody would not have been there and if

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

they had not tried to put obstacles in implementation of Government's policies.

Sir, we should also take into account the fact that the policy of wheat trade take-over failed, to a great extent, because the administrative machinery was not toned up and it was not geared up to the challenging task. In this context, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, when you have taken up a new policy, taking a great risk, as Mr. Bhagat has said, what toning up of the administrative machinery you have done and what is your immediate programme to see that the policy which you see taken up, ultimately succeeds. As I said, looking back, during last year, we have that procurement was much below the expected targets, resulting in shortages, distortion of prices, and this has aggravated the present price spiral and added to the misery of the people. In such a situation, I can appreciate that the Government had to modify, to a certain extent, its stand and had to bring in wholesalers. As I said earlier, I approach this subject with a sense of unhappiness and I think many Members on this side of the House will be happy to see a situation, where, Government will be able to do away with these wholesalers and where the Government is capable of creating conditions, wherein, at least these compulsions can be removed.

Sir, Government expects that by raising the procurement price to Rs. 105 per quintal, the present shortages, or the psychology of shortages, as has been described, will, to some extent, be minimised because persons will be discouraged from hoarding when they find that the price that is offered to them is very remunerative. It is precisely with this in view, Government has fixed the procurement price at Rs. 105 per quintal and has also given some scope for adjustments to private traders. This will give

incentives to the growers to dispose of their stocks and secondly, will help in the removal of climate of shortages. In this context, I would like to have a categorical reply from the hon. Food Minister as to how does he propose to ensure that the price of wheat does not go beyond a certain level so that it does not affect the vulnerable sections of the population. That is a basic question about which all of us are agitated and I hope the Minister will try to give some satisfactory reply to that.

As I said, economic compulsions have compelled the Government to take up the present policy. Yet, if we want to clear the food front, we shall have to revert back to the taking over of the wheat trade in the immediate future. I urge upon the Government to do some heart-searching and find out the loopholes because of which our avowed and declared policy has failed and to plug them. Government has still a duty to provide food to the vulnerable sections through the public distribution system. I wish to warn the Government that if there be any failure in fulfilling this obligation neither our party nor our people will condone it.

To a great extent, last year's policy could not be a total success because the administrative system was not at all tuned up to meet the challenging task. Even this new policy can succeed only if the administration is geared up to the task. I would like to know positively what step Government propose to take to tune up the administrative system. I would request the minister to make it plain to the administrative staff and the heads of administration that they shall have to pay the penalty if the haze in the food front is not cleared up because of this development.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta—South) : Sir, the recent procurement and price policy announced by the

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

Food Minister has allowed the political parties to make serious criticisms on behalf of and against it. When I consider that ideology leads sometimes to romanticism, I feel what the Government had done perhaps was not totally against our policy and ideology. But when I consider the ideology sometimes based on reality, I feel what the Government did today is due to the compulsions of the present situation. In general, if we carefully analyse the policy of our Government and our party, there is an ideological retreat over the announced policy of the Government. This retreat is perhaps because the ideological approach towards the food policy by the Congress Party was not tuned up by the Government administration as well as the section for which this food policy is to be implemented. I do feel that this sort of dissatisfaction, which is prevailing in many young ideological or intellectual progressive politicians today will not continue next year if the Government can check in time the faults due to which they could not make a success of the take-over policy last year.

I hope the hon. Minister, while he replies to the debate, will supplement the declaration of policy which he had made and make some of the points clear.

If the Government really want that a psychological atmosphere has to be created among the growers, it cannot be done by merely increasing the prices. It can be done only by solving the problems which are continuing for the last two decades. So, Government must do the following three things. They should immediately call a meeting of the Chief Ministers and explain to them the problems. If they cannot take over the wholesale trade in rice or wheat, what prevents the States from implementing the land reforms, proposed by the Congress Party from time to time? Secondly, they can create a proper psy-

chology in the minds of the growers, not by increasing the prices but by setting up a tribunal to dispose of the litigation cases pending against the peasants for the last two decades, as mentioned in our party manifesto and declared policy of the Government. Thirdly, they should enquire through the Chief Ministers in how many State the agricultural labour legislation had been implemented. In those States where it had not yet been implemented, it should be done immediately. It is the implementation of these suggestions, and not an increase in prices, which will create a real psychological atmosphere among the growers and peasants. Because, if you increase the price, the benefit does not go to the peasants; it goes to the wholesalers and the middlemen. That has been our experience for the last two years. So, Government must supplement their food policy with the implementation of these three suggestions by the Central and State Governments.

When the Government announced the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat, there were processions and demonstrations by the foodgrain dealers all over the country. During the UP elections, if I am not mistaken, the leader of wholesale dealers, one Shri Bishambar Dayal, announced publicly that he will support those parties and candidates who will oppose the take-over of trade in foodgrains and other essential commodities in which there is wholesale trade at present. In the election meetings in U.P. and Orissa we have criticised those people as anti-people forces which were against democracy and progress.

If the Government are fully convinced that this policy is being sabotaged by the hoarders and backmarketeers, what prevents them from taking rigorous action against them? Why was the Essential Commodities Act not amended to

give effect to this? Why did you not enact some legislation to provide for death sentence for hoarders? You can create a proper atmosphere for the success of public distribution only if you create terror among the hoarders and wholesale traders who are sabotaging the policy of the Government.

I do appreciate some of the arguments of my hon. friend, Shri Gopalan. In an atmosphere of shortages, the people want the basic necessities to be supplied to them at controlled prices. I agree with him there. But I cannot agree with him when he says that his party cannot support the policies of the Government. It is true that there has been a retreat from the progressive policies by the Government in the recent announcement. But progressive policies can be implemented only through the support and involvement of the left democratic forces. I can understand a political party like the Jan Sangh's opposing our policy or criticising our policy. But this party CPM did not show the courage to go against the traders, that their foodgrains should be deposited with the Government, should be procured by the Government in all parts of the country. I know personally what happened in our State. I do not understand their philosophy; I do not know what politics they are playing. One rupee a kilo of rice is the demand of the Communist party (Marxists) in some states. They do not consider the actual figure fixed for the peasant to sell the paddy. The price of paddy per quintal is rupees 73. and they demand one-rupee-a-kilo-of-rice. That means, the price of paddy per quintal would have to be decreased from Rs. 73 to Rs. 43. How can they give relief to peasants if they say one thing in the interest of the urban people and another thing to the rural people? The double standard should be avoided. They should be realistic in their demand. I hope better senses would

prevail on the Communist party (Marxists), considering the present situation in the country and the progressive policies that we have undertaken.

We admit that we have our shortcomings. We know there are difficulties in the present situation. There is no denying the fact that they are not sabotaged from outside but they are sabotaged from within also. There are officials in the Food Ministry and in the Food Corporation of India—it is said that it is Full Corruption of India—who every time, under some pretext, sabotage the entire prospects. I would say that the challenge against the hoarders cannot be met by a political decision in the Parliament; that political decision should have to be politically oriented among the administration; otherwise, this Government cannot function effectively in the interest of the people.

The policy of the Government is that 50 per cent of the entire procurement will be given by the wholesale traders. I do not agree with this view because I have my own experience and I hope that the Food Minister will bear me out. In my State we have not taken over rice, but we had decided that the millowners would give 40 per cent of the total procurement to us. But what was the result? They could not give even 15 per cent. They say that they would not sell at such a low price. If the motive of the right reactionaries is not only to topple the Government but also to threaten the democracy itself, if the wholesale traders make a conspiracy that even what was purchased from the peasants would not be shown on record—because there is no compulsion of the Government—what will be the position of the government? What will be the position of the consumers who like to buy foodgrains through the public distribution system?

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

Another suggestion that I want to make to the Government is this. Let us assume that you will get from them what you expect. I agree that we have our shortcomings. There is scarcity. People will get less than what they got on the earlier occasion. I agree that we cannot claim as much as what we were claiming in 1971. But our demand is that we should get through the public distribution system as much as we can. You distributed 11.4 million tonnes through public distribution system. It is not a matter of joke; the credit for that should go to the Government. We appreciate the Government for that. Why should the Government not come forward once again? Why should they depend on the open market? Open market is the game of hoarders. Their game is not to listen to what Mr. F. A. Ahmed is telling, what the Government is saying. Their entire game is to work against the people, against the democratic institution. In Ahmedabad city you know who played this disastrous game. It was the hoarders, and they were claiming that they would make the Government change their decisions in other aspects also. If that is so, Government must be alert about the situation, what is going on outside. I do believe that this is in no way helping the present situation. Government may come forward with new decisions on many other aspects. How is our Internal Trade wing functioning? There is an internal trade wing in the Ministry of Commerce which is supposed to look after supply of essential commodities. But there is no guarantee of the public distribution system at all now a days. As Mr. Naik said in the beginning, in every State there should be an Internal Trade Ministry, there should be a public distribution department, to look after the distribution of essential commodities—as much as they can. Without doing that, if the Government believe

that, with the announcement of this policy, people will withdraw their demand from the public distribution system and will go to the open market to get cheap food, I would say that they are mistaken; I would not agree with them here. The attitude of the wholesaler is not helpful. They are anti-people. We must admit it and my feeling is that the Government in spite of this decision can create and give some relief to the people if they are sincere in their purpose and if the administration should be tightened. I think the Essential Commodities Act is to be changed, State legislations should be brought out for death sentence to hoarders. You cannot stop the hoarding by the Police because the police are in league with the hoarders. Only a popular movement involving popular progressive forces is the only way for stopping hoarding.

I know, Sir. In my own little capacity I personally had conducted de-hoarding operations with my hundred boys and brought out foodgrains from godowns and other essential commodities worth Rs. 4 crores in the Calcutta city. I was an eye-witness to that. We gave the advice to the Police, 'You go to that place, you will get the commodities'. The Police went, but there are many limitations of the Act. They collected, they sealed them, they took it somewhere and produced it in the court. But people got annoyed. But we went and without burning a shop or a godown we were able to bring out the hoarded materials into the market and gave it to the police to sell it in the market. Then people were happy. This sort of an environment has to be created. It is not that the Police can do it alone. It is not that we should depend upon the administration and the Government. Unless we think it seriously in this nature, we cannot meet the situation.

I believe we are not going back on our progressive policies. We are not going back

and if at all the Government want to consider, let them think not once or twice or thrice but several times whether the damage is done by elements from inside or from outside organized reactionaries and whether there are a little bit arrangements within the administration itself. The Government must open their eyes on both the fronts. When the Government want to take up the cause of the people, it is not the people outside but it is the anti-people forces within the Government itself that want to sabotage the whole thing and the Government must take steps in that light.

I am sorry today in this House those forces who went to garland in disguise the foodgrain dealers when they were in the front of procession, were not in majority in the Parliament today in the opposition. They are out. I know they are celebrating. Perhaps they also feel that even this policy of 50% levy which the Government will impose on them they will be sabotaged.

I would like to draw your attention to one statement, a peculiar statement, the Food Secretary, Mr. G.G.L. Joneja has made. He explained that a limited manoeuvrability has been provided to the wholesalers in the new policy. Sir, it is this statement of the Food Secretary—what reaction and what impact it will create on the people? If this statement comes from the Secretary, that we have allowed, that we have provided arrangements to the wholesalers to manoeuvre the thing, to do the things as they like, what implication will there be? What audacity has the Secretary got to make such a statement? Is it some arrangement with the hoarders? I would like to know....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Munsif.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why should you correct? I will correct. It is not your job.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I hope you will understand my position.

The Food Minister should be careful about this and the Ministry should be careful about this. This sort of statement does not help the situation. He is playing in the hands of the right reactionary forces and the hoarders. To-day the food situation is not the issue of the Government, it is the people's issue. We shall look at it at the national perspective and the national direction. My whole feeling is 'let the democratic forces of this country and those who really believe in progressive action, let them not create opportunistic arrangements against this government at the moment and think of toppling it. They should be sensible enough to understand the problems within the Government and the problems outside the Government.

I am sorry to know—I have read in the newspapers—that some leftist parties are going to unite tomorrow or the day after to make a strategy as to how they can launch a campaign against the Government. Why cannot they create a strategy and create an atmosphere so that the Government can function in a manner in which the Government is encouraged to feel that there are friends outside also who can implement this policy. If this position is taken by the combined leftist forces, I will consider them less progressive and more opportunistic. Left opportunism is also as dangerous as the right reactionaries. I feel they will not fall a prey to the left opportunists. I also hope that the Government will be much more realistic within one year to understand and to analyse the entire system of the administration though for the time being, it may be a psychological or ideological retreat at the moment.

16 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : It did the heart lot of good but the ears a lot of damage to listen to the two previous speakers. I do not know in what state of

[Shri Piloo Modi]

mind they must be. It is quite evident that one cannot honour them by calling them right reactionaries and one cannot glorify them by calling them left adventurists. And I am at a loss of words what to call them but whatever we call them it will have to be some form of neutrality, a neutrality particularly on a subject on which they have had to eat massive doses of crow and if you have eaten crow you will realise that it is not a very pleasant thing to eat. I pity them because what their intelligence did not tell them to do circumstances have forced them to do. It is really a divorce of intelligence from reality which has landed the ruling party in this unholy mess of having to drag to some body else's tune and to sing to somebody else's piping if I may make my metaphor. And therefore I think that although one would have welcomed this move, it is such a small hesitant move, such a move without much thinking or rationale, but it is a move in the right direction, because all other directions were exhausted. The fact of the matter is that they have neither believed in socialism nor have they believed in the market economy. They have only believed in pressures and when pressures were accompanied by kicks they believed in them a little more. And for all these years my friends of the CPI and their friends have been kicking them, and whipping them and pushing them and throwing them, putting words in their mouth, putting thoughts in their heads and some-times a little food in their bellies. And it is with this idea that this old cart which is the congress party has been moving hesitantly backwards. What have they done to the economy of the country? What have they done to the food distribution of this country? What have they done to the food production of the country? I think history will have to really serve the severest verdict on them.

Nevertheless when they find, as I said before, that all these avenues are exhausted,

and they have to think in terms of trying something new, they have to move by force of compulsion, by historical imperatives, in the right direction. But even moving in the right direction they are incapable of doing by the volition of their own intelligence. It is something on which they would have to be pushed further. I am not capable of pushing them, nor do I want to push them; let them realise it the hard way that if they want the economy of this country to function, they will have to find mentors in India and not abroad. If you cannot find them, keep looking for them, but keep looking for them in India and not abroad. (*Inter-ruptions*). It is overt here; it is covert there; that is why I keep on looking that side.

They have been pushed under the glee that I see in their eyes; I only see a touch of guilt in the eyes. Listening to the ideologies in this debate, I entirely agree with Shri Gopalan, with Shri Indrajit Gupta and with the Government that they have done everything. What sort of non-sense is this? Whom are you fooling? This year only the wholesalers have been brought in; next year, the retailers will also have to be brought in. As somebody said, after all, the Food Corporation of India has become a big godown. I do not even trust this godown of the Food Corporation of India. They have been godowning for a long time the grains. Where does the food go? It certainly does not go to the people. Everybody is calling this experiment as a monumental folly of the takeover of the wheat trade. Who has been benefited ultimately? It has benefited the politicians; it has benefited the bureaucrats; it has benefited the smugglers and hoarders.

The people of Maharashtra and Gujarat in the course of last year alone, paid Rs. 50 crores more for their wheat and rice because of the zonal system. This little empire got only this much. The Chief Ministers of States themselves have allowed



[Shri Pillo Mody]

to create this system for themselves so that they manipulate the food in their own areas. And because of the zonal system, the people of Gujarat and Maharashtra had to pay Rs. 50 crores more for their basic food. Who is benefited? Does the Government benefit? Does Shri Ahmed benefit? I am not talking in terms of an individual when I mentioned him. Did the Government benefit or the consumers benefit? Did the retailers benefit? Did the wholesalers benefit? Did the growers benefit? Did the producers benefit? No, Sir. It is only those who smuggled these goods across our international boundaries within India who are benefited. They did it with the connivance of the officials, with the connivance of the railways, with the connivance of the octroi and municipal authorities and with the connivance of every single policeman in the area. How do you think that food is going out? You can get any amount of Amul in the Persian Gulf if you cannot get it over here; you can get any amount of rice in the Persian Gulf—*basmati* good rice—if you cannot get it here. Are you suggesting that this take-over of the foodgrains was a great virtue and a heroic act? Who was the Hero of the Soviet award? What is all this non-sense that I have been hearing in this debate? How is it that this has been done in a half-hearted manner by Government? The Government has done this intelligent thing after ten years. The only intelligent thing done by them is the zonal system of foodgrains. This is a half-intelligent thing—not full-intelligent thing. Why? That is because the people like the speakers over here from your side—I mean friends from the Congress side and the Communist side—have been telling that just as this is the fashion these days that these young kids put on tight-trousers with loose shoes, they have to do this thing. And

with his much intelligence, socialist becomes fashionable, communism becomes fashionable, and if somebody says 'Take over wheat' therefore they take over wheat, and if somebody says 'Take over this or that' they do so. After all, there is a rationale behind human action and that rationale can only be dictated by intelligence and not by slogans.

Therefore, although I cannot compliment them on having received enlightenment, I must nevertheless congratulate them on the fact that by mistake they have strayed on the right course. I hope that they will make more such mistakes, from your point of view, from Shri Priya Rajan Das Munshi's point of view, from Shri Unnikrishnan's point of view, from Shri Sat Pal Kapur's point of view, from Shri Goswami's point of view, and from Shri D.P. Dhar's point of view. If they make more mistakes, it may be that the people of this country will be happier.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapur) : Mr. Chairman Sir, the food policy announced by the Food Minister last week is criticised by the Opposition as a retreat or as a surrender. Some hon. Members even went to the extent of saying that it was an abandonment of the policy enunciated and followed by the Government in the previous year. Neither Mr. Gopalan nor Mr. Indrajit Gupta nor Mr. Pillo Mody has any improvements to suggest to the policy announced by the Food Minister. I well appreciate their criticisms and they have good intentions, but they have not offered any idea whereby the policy announced can be improved upon. They only want to show that Government have done a wrong thing and that they are more progressive and what Government have done is a retreat or a going back on their earlier policy. A responsible government has to be responsive to public criticism. When a Government finds that the policy



enunciated by it earlier has not yielded the results expected from it, certainly is it not open to them to review its policy and make such adjustments as are necessary to make it more successful?

What have Government done this year? They have not abandoned wholesale trade take-over in foodgrains. They have not abolished the different agencies which existed last year to procure wheat and rice. In addition, they have only added the wholesale dealers. What is the role to be played by them? They are also one of the many procurement agencies or purchasing agencies on behalf of the Government.

I believe they have been introduced now for two reasons. Firstly, last year, they had been thrown out of their jobs. Secondly, the price offered last year was not very attractive, and it was only Rs. 76 per quintal, whereas the producers knew that Government were importing from abroad at a very high price, and naturally, the marketed supply was not as much as Government expected. Further, last year was a lean year and therefore procurement was not very heavy and Government could not procure eight million tonnes which they wanted to procure. Therefore, they have brought in the wholesale dealers.

The question has been asked: What control do Government have on the operations of the wholesale dealer? Let us not forget that the wholesale dealers, when they enter the market, enter so on a licence given to them under the Foodgrains Control Order or whatever other order there may be. There is a licence, and their operations are scrutinised every day by the Civil Supplies Departments of the State Governments; their accounts are also to be audited. Not only do they procure under a licence, but even the storage is also to be licensed. On any given day they cannot procure more than a certain quantity prescribed in

the licence. On any given day, they cannot store any quantity beyond what is prescribed in the licence. Therefore, that is a sufficient safeguard to see that the wholesalers do not play any mischief either in the procurement or in the matter of storage. Then, the question has been asked how one could be sure that they would give 50 per cent of their procurement. As I have said already, the quantity procured is known to the Civil Supplies Departments. Supposing a trader procures 100 quintals a day, he is bound to give 50 quintals to the Government. So, that is known immediately. Therefore, the apprehensions which are entertained are not warranted, and the wholesalers certainly will have to function within certain limitations and under certain constraints.

The Foodgrains Control Order will be very rigid, and they have to operate within the framework of the conditions of the licence issued under that order.

Therefore, I do not see any reason why we should apprehend at this stage that the wholesalers will play mischief.

It is also said that they are reactionary forces, and why should they be brought into these market operations? We have to tame the reactionary forces also. We have to discipline them. They have been working havoc outside when they were out of their jobs. Therefore, they have to be brought in. We control them by certain conditions, by supervision under the Foodgrains Control Order. It is not open to them to do any mischief as some members apprehend.

Government has not given up its basic objective. It has not abandoned the policy in regard to wholesale trade in foodgrains. What has been done is to effect a slight modification or adjustment in the operations of the scheme. They have introduced one more element into this scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You mean to say that it is wholesale trade taken over through the wholesale traders themselves.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : I do not say that; some people say that. I say that the wholesalers are one of the procurement agencies of Government. There are public agencies, there are co-operative marketing societies who will procure. In addition, the wholesalers will also operate as procurement agents of Government. It is only a modification or addition to the list of agents. It is not wholesale surrender, as some members have put it. This was found to be necessary and Government have done it. They have not done it on their own. They have consulted the Chief Ministers. The Chief Ministers have a responsible part to play in these operations not only in procurement but also in distribution. Their views have also been taken into account. It is easy to name a policy sitting in Delhi. But the difficulties of those who have to implement it have also to be taken into account. Taking an overall picture, Government have taken recourse to this modification.

The policy of takeover of wholesale trade in foodgrains has not been given up. It will continue to be Government policy. If Government had abandoned it, then it would have been open to the Opposition to criticise it as having retreated from an earlier policy commitment. But that is not the case. I would say that Government should not only continue with this policy in regard to wholesale trade in foodgrains but also in respect of other essential commodities. They should strengthen the public distribution system. One reason why the policy did not meet with much success was that there was no in-built machinery for procurement and distribution. They have to do that now. We must strengthen the distribution system so that whatever is procured reaches the vulnerable

sections of society so that the scheme can be a success.

Therefore, I do not see any reason why this criticism has been launched by the Opposition parties. It is to make political capital out of it just to show the public that they are more progressive. I do not think anyone of them is more progressive than Government. But progressivism has to be coupled with practicalism.

There are sufficient checks to prevent mischief. Government will have to be watchful and be on the alert to see that no mischief is done by any trader or anyone for that matter. The officers of Government incharge of supervision of these operations should be more watchful to see that mischief is not done. Government should strengthen the public distribution system so that not only foodgrains but other essential commodities also are supplied to the vulnerable sections of society.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : The policy statement made by the hon. Food Minister is before us for discussion. Unfortunately, politics or political ideologies have been injected into the discussion so as to mislead the people. Some Opposition parties have developed a tendency to find fault with any measure brought forward by Government.

I remember a colleague of mine in the Madras Legislative Assembly who used to ask in every supplementary question, "If so, why so ?" and "If not, why not ?" This is the type of criticism that is being levelled here. It is the responsibility of the Government to feed nearly 570 million people of our country. When we look back to the performance of the Government all these years, we have to commend the performance that has been shown by the Government. Previously, we were reinforced by

the PL 480 imports. We had sufficient buffer-stock in the country, but now the PL 480 had disappeared. There is not much of a buffer-stock, but in spite of the depletion of the buffer-stocks by way of PL 480, by having internal procurement the Government was able to feed the people which itself is a commendable and praiseworthy duty of the Government.

At the same time, my congratulations go to the vast millions of farmers in our country who have maximised the production in spite of several difficulties that they are facing today in the matter of getting inputs at a proper price. Instead of congratulating them, we do not say a word about the difficulties that are being faced by the agriculturists today. Not a word has been said by the leader of the CPI who does not believe in the agrarian strength that a country should get. He always think of certain urban populations and their difficulties.

Another important factor in this whole problem is the part that has to be played by the various agencies involved in the successful procurement and distribution system. Firstly, it is the role played by the Chief Ministers. Secondly, it is the effective functioning of the bureaucratic machinery; thirdly, it is the popular response or the public involvement in making the distribution system a successful one. Lastly, it is the co-ordinating ability of the Central Government sitting in Delhi.

Unfortunately, a tendency has been developed by the Chief Ministers of surplus States not to part with their surpluses and send them to the deficit areas where there is need. The Chief Ministers of surplus States are afraid to face the public in the matter of internal procurement. Though there is a surplus in some pockets, they do not want to procure the surplus available in their own States, but every time they depend upon the Central Government.

(*Interruptions*) I include here some marginal States like my friend's. These are the factors. Also, there is the bureaucratic machinery that has been charged with the distribution system. The less said about it the better. Public response is also not to the mark. These are the important factors that will go for the successful distribution.

Another factor is about the change in the policy that has been brought forward. There is nothing wrong if the Government feels that the policy that has been hitherto pursued was not able to meet the aspirations and demands of the people, and that it requires certain modifications. It is the primary duty of the Government to feed the people and in pursuance of that duty they have to make certain modifications, of course, within the framework of the policy and the commitments that they have made to the people.

Nothing drastically has gone wrong here. The procurement systems are available. The public distribution is available. On the other hand, the co-operatives are also brought into the picture. The co-operatives are not manned by bureaucrats. They are manned by socio-economists, by public workers who give of their best in the co-operative institutions.

They can compete with the wholesalers if they so desire. They can discharge their patriotic duty by helping the cooperative institutions in this task of procurement and distribution. The wholesalers are being asked to function under certain limitations. They cannot go and fleece the consumers; nor can they go and extract at an unreasonable price from the growers. If that agency goes wrong, there are other agencies which can do these things.

We have been crying hoarse that we should dispense with PL-480 imports. We have been repeating that this country should

achieve self-reliance. Unfortunately we did not take steps to encourage the farmer. Today he is in need of chemical fertilisers, it is not there; water is not there and electricity is not there. He cannot produce more. It is only the Indian farmer who has faced up to the challenge. He was able to revolutionise agriculture. The per acre yield of wheat or rice has gone up tremendously. He has done everything to maximise production, feed himself and also the country, but you have failed him at the time when he requires fertilisers or water. The only answer to this challenge is to maximise production. In order to do that we have to take certain steps. Speedy implementation of land reforms is one step. We should provide the wherewithal to small and marginal farmers so that they can produce more. There should be stringent laws on adulteration. If a man commits a murder he can be executed, but a person who adulterates food-stuffs and commits hundred murders goes scot free under the judicial system. This should be changed.

We have not taken over all the food-grains. We have taken over only wheat. It might be 26 million tonnes out of a total quantity of 60 or 66 million tonnes produced in the country. They have not taken over rice or coarse grains. They are left in the free market.

You should not allow the State Governments to shut themselves up in ivory towers. There must be free movement between one area and another. The entire rice zone in the South should be made a single zone and there should be no barrier to free movement. In Andhra Pradesh rice could not move from one district to another and there was a lot of corruption and prices varied tremendously. When the new Chief Minister took charge, he abolished that system and there is now free movement

of rice in Andhra Pradesh. This had a very salutary effect. The neighbouring State Governments should cooperate with each other. The Madras Government should not encourage smuggling from Andhra Pradesh or Andhra Pradesh should not encourage smuggling of fertilisers from Maharashtra or M. P. There is dearth of chemical fertilisers in Andhra Pradesh. There is no balanced distribution. A farmer from Andhra Pradesh can go to Maharashtra and buy fertilisers at lesser blackmarket price than what he may have to pay in Andhra Pradesh for fertilisers in blackmarket. You must link up this procurement or levy with the supply of chemical fertilisers. Now, we are facing a very difficult situation. We should see that the production programme is undertaken on a war footing. This is my sincere suggestion to the Government. They should also see that the new policy which they have adopted is implemented sincerely and honestly. The administrative machinery has to be geared up, more effective steps have to be taken and they must involve more public institutions. Public involvement must be there and Government should not remain aloof from the main-stream of public life. If it happens, the distribution system or the procurement system will not work. By these barriers between State and State, there is great disparity in prices. For instance, between the price of wheat in surplus States like Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab and that in deficit States like Maharashtra, there is great variance. It may be Rs. 50-60 per quintal. How do you allow it to happen? After all, India must be treated as one and we must be able to provide foodgrains, whether it is wheat or rice or anything, at reasonable prices whether one lives in Punjab or in Maharashtra.

I whole-heartedly endorse the new policy announced by the Government

[Shri Venkata Subbaiah]

and I suggest that Government should see to it that the Chief Ministers, the cooperative institutions and the public agencies are involved in this and they should also see to it that this new policy is made successful. If it is not made successful, then, we may have to face disastrous consequences.

**SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the wheat policy again. Once upon a time, a man with his son was taking a donkey across a bridge, the by-standers started laughing and said that both of them were walking when the donkey was without a rider. When one person got on to the donkey, they again laughed and said that only one person got on to the donkey. When both of them got on to the donkey, they still laughed and said that both of them were riding on the poor donkey. Finally, when both of them started to carry the donkey on their shoulders, the donkey fell into the river and was lost.

So, whatever may be the policy, there are always people to criticise it. What is required today is to divorce food from politics. This is one sector wherein we cannot experiment, and for that, Sir, I respectfully submit that our leaders must show statesmanship when we are dealing with food. Statesmanship, today, has been experimented with in many ways. When food is the matter under consideration, one basic factor which must not be lost sight of is the fact that whatever may be the policy framed by the Government, the implementation machinery must be wide, and strong enough to implement it. When I say this, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that when you talk of a levy on farmers, you must take it for granted and that for each farmer, there must be at least two or three policemen to take the levy out, which by itself,

is an impossibility in this country. The farmers will out-number the policemen, at the present moment, by more than 50, and so, you should not frame a policy which cannot be implemented. The only force that the statesmen, at the present moment, can use, when they lack the force of police, is the force of economics. It is only when recourse is taken to punitive action, and economic forces are disregarded, that Amul and Basmati rice are sold at cheaper rates in the Gulf states and we go without it. Then, when we talk about traders—I hold no brief for them they belong to this county; they are also nationals of this country and conceding the fact that they do take recourse to measures which are not in the interest of the country, the only method by which the traders can be tamed and brought in line with the policies of the Government, is to make use of the economic forces to bring the traders around. No other punitive action will help in this matter.

I was rather surprised when Mr. Indrajit Gupta said that once the Government blunders in this field, it will be the people who shall take the matter into their hands. This is a threat which has a very grave consequence. It is a threat which at this juncture should be firmly gripped and used. Today whatever policies are framed and implemented by Government, they seem to hang in the air because the total implementation machinery belongs to the officials. In order to obviate the possibility of the people rising up, this is the time when the Government in utmost statesmanship should involve the people themselves as regards the food policy. The only one catchword I suggest in this connection is consensus. Whatever the failings of the people, they have been because our people are not used to this western method of majority rule. Even today in our villages, consensus has a hallowed place.

If a consensus is used to implement the food policies at the village level—whether it is the consumer committee for each mohalla or gram panchayats that are given this responsibility we shall have a different performance in this field.

Regarding the offer of Rs. 105 per quintal made this year, this is too late and too little. Rs. 105 last year would have been most welcome and it would have meant maximisation of our production, not this year. Much water has flowed down the bridges of the Jumna and Rs. 105 falls short again. Hypothetically speaking, if the Government had taken more courage and announced a higher price, there might have been a buoyancy of production on the fields, similar to the one witnessed in 1969. I want to remind you that it was in 1967 and 1968 when wheat prices rose to Rs. 160 a quintal that there was a certain buoyancy in the production in the farmers' fields and we got a production which we still envy as a target. It would have been fitting if a courageous step had been taken while fixing the prices. What we have as food policy today is not going to remain tomorrow. I happen to be a farmer and an M.P. I had a sorry experience with the Agricultural Prices Commission where we, the representatives of farmers were told that we could only offer our own opinions, without having the benefit of knowing what the opinions are going to court for. It was a one-way discussion. This year one factor has to be taken note of by all the countries which are facing food shortage. It is high time we noted this factor right away. This year the world is going to have the biggest wheat crop in history. I wonder if this matter has found the attention due to it. With this factor in view, I plead that the Government should not rest on any matter of prestige in entering the international market, if the prices of the wheat that are available, due to this

bumper production, are economic enough to help us to build a buffer stock.

I also feel it an honour to bring to this House a message from a person from my constituency, a person who lives in the fastness of the Madhya Pradesh forests. This village consists of only three huts. He is six feet six inches tall and he wears only a loin cloth. When he visited me last month, his story was sordid indeed. He receives two kilos of foodgrains per month if he walks 20 miles to the fairprice shops, whereas only three years ago there was a baniya in his village who had kept him alive even during the drought of 1967. When I told him that our Government has almost made up its mind not to import foodgrains, he said would you take my message to the Government that I want to live, whether the prestige of the Government remains or not? Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want to make an announcement. The hon. Minister will reply to the debate at 6.15 p. m. So, I would request hon. Members to stick to the time limit in order to enable the Chair to accommodate more hon. Members.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich) : Mr. Chairman, at the very outset, I congratulate the Government for making a bold departure from the policy adopted earlier of taking over the wholesale trade in wheat. I am glad to note that they have not taken it as a prestige issue. It is wrong to say that the Government have surrendered to the monopolists, hoarders and blackmarketeers or the big farmers. If it is a surrender, it is a surrender to sanity, reality and reason in the best national interest and the interest of the people.

The basic mistake last year was the fixation of unremunerative prices for wheat because of which we had to face tremendous difficulties and there has been all

[Shri B. R. Shukla]  
along bungling throughout the whole country. We, the members of the ruling party, repeatedly impressed upon the Government to raise the procurement price of wheat. But we do not know what reasons, or unreasons, prevailed with those who were responsible for handling the policy on foodgrains, the prices were not changed.

Now, socialism cannot be brought about piecemeal, though our party stands committed to mixed economy. We cannot regulate the price of one commodity in complete isolation, after leaving the prices of commodities free in other spheres. If the price of wheat has to be fixed, then the prices of industrial goods, fertilizer, cloth, kerosene, electricity, they will also have to be determined simultaneously. Our policy want not successful because we wanted to introduce wholesale trade only in one commodity. If we are not prepared to regulate the prices of other commodities which are essential for everyday use, then let us make a departure by not taking over the wholesale trade in wheat. So, to that extent, this policy is a welcome one.

We stand by the exploited, by the vulnerable sections of society. I think everybody in this House stands for the amelioration of the exploited, the weak and the vulnerable section of society. Now by introducing the policy of wholesale trade in wheat, have we improved their lot? The rickshaw-wala is not getting ration from the ration shop; the railway labourer does not get the ration from the ration shop. Only the black-marketeer is prospering. The middle-men are prospering. For their benefit we had not introduced this policy. Now we have replaced the wholesale traders by another class of bureaucrats who themselves indulge in exploiting the situation. Let us not turn the whole nation into a nation of dis-

honest persons. Let us create an atmosphere where honest persons can prosper without detriment to the weaker sections of the society.

Bajra is available at Rs. 150 per quintal. the price of wheat was fixed at Rs. 86 in the beginning and was then raised to Rs. 95. Can there be a more cruel stroke on the peasantry than this? The whole economy has turned topsy-turvy. Therefore, this policy which has been reversed should certainly be welcome to all. By allowing 50 per cent of the commodities purchased by the wholesaler to be sold at any rate he likes, I would submit, the economic forces would take care of themselves. There is nothing new in this. When late Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai was the Food Minister, he had taken bold measures. Food was not a rationed commodity at that time and Heavens did not fall. I can say with confidence that there is no scarcity of foodgrains in the country. Even today the tenants have got wheat in their stock, but they did not come forward with their stock because Government was not prepared to pay the remunerative price, otherwise, the market would have been flooded with foodgrains and there would have been no scarcity of foodgrains to any section of consumers.

Now there is one danger. People who belong to the vulnerable section of the society may suffer for some time by not getting the foodgrains at a price within their means. For that I would suggest that the Government should supply them at cheap rates; it should go in for even subsidising such sections, if necessary.

I read some statements coming from two leaders belonging to Jan Sangh—one was Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta of Delhi and the other, Shri L. K. Advani. They have said that they are going to hold a demonstration against fixation of higher prices for wheat



Mr. Vajpayee, when U.P. elections were going on, said that the price of wheat should be fixed at Rs. 105 per quintal. Now when the Government has fixed the price at Rs. 105 per quintal, his colleagues are coming out with a different version. They want to hunt with the hound and run with the hare. They want to take political advantage of every decision which this Government makes. There is no use of listening to whatever they say. If we say, retain the wholesale trade, they will say, no, If we say, let everything be free, they will say, no, it should be subject to statutory rationing. They are prepared to say anything at any time. If we say it is day, they will say it is night; if we say it is night, they will say, it is day. That is their attitude.

So far as our leftist friends are concerned, they seem to be worried about weaker sections of society. They say that the Government is reactionary. They say Government is influenced by hoarders, by black-marketeers, by big farmers, by so called kulaks, etc. I have to ask one question. They talk so much for locomen who move the wheels of industry and transport, they plead so much for them. But if a little peasant retains a bit of foodgrains for use before the next harvest, so that he may not starve, you want to paint him as a traitor, anti-national, anti-patriotic and reactionary and so on. I say, India is a country of tenants, peasants and middle class people. We have got the system of democracy. And if democracy is to be maintained, then, the tenants' position should not be jeopardised. Government has got massive majority. They can very well say that tenants who do not sell the foodgrains would be sent to jail or prosecuted. But what is the use of it? If a microscopic section of labourers can hold the society to ransom, do you think that the small peasants cannot keep a little thing for himself till the time of the next harvest? He is responsible for producing essential food

commodities. Since they cannot pressurise the Government, you call them reactionaries. Nobody is prepared to listen to them even if they speak out something sensible, something reasonable, something in their own enlightened interest.

Government deserves our congratulations. Of course, infallibility is the monopoly of Mr. Piloo Modi who has said that last year our policy was a foolish one, it was an unwise one etc. I do not share that view. We could not ignore the political set up in this country. After all, Food and Agriculture is a subject in the concurrent list. Its implementation depends upon State machinery. We can't dictate terms to the State machinery. If the instruments of implementation are not sharp enough the policy would fail. We have to give proper shape to our policy. But we cannot say that the policy itself was wrong.

If the climate did not suit at that time, we had made a departure. Let us experiment with it. After all, in a developing country, chances get changed and one has to adjust himself according to the circumstances.

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI** (Dharapuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the wholesale trade takeover by Government and its going back on it is nothing but a political stunt. Just for the sake of U.P. and Orissa elections, that has been introduced. And after the election was over, that has been given up. Even the friends of the ruling party do not seem to have appreciated this decision. There is absolute starvation death which is also subject to exploitation by Government. The Government is ever ready, as usual, to find a scapegoat for this. States are lethargic in regard to procurement of foodgrains. There is mass discontent among the people. An unwise decision taken by the Central Government was forced upon the Tamil Nadu



[Shri C T Dhandapani]

Government Excepting Tamil Nadu Government, all the other States are ruled by the Congress Party. The FCI organisation is there under the control of Central Government. What action has the Central Government taken against the State Governments or vested interests in the party or in the society who did not co-operate with the procurement of foodgrains? Proceedings of the Congress Parliamentary Party would show that the former Chairman of the FCI is being criminally prosecuted for working against the FCI. Nationalisation itself happens to be a failure because of the shortcomings of this Government. And the people of this country have lost faith in the nationalisation programmes whether it is nationalisation of the banking industries, coal industries or any other industries. The performance of the public sector undertakings has proved that the Government are not delivering the goods to the public. This is the position.

I want to ask one question from Government. What steps are the Government going to take in all these things? The leaders at the centre very often give promises that the prices will not go up. This was the promise given by our Prime Minister also. No action has been taken so far in this regard. Take for example France. They introduced virtually a system of price freeze in a number of food articles to suit their regulation. There was a strict control on the profit margin for the essential commodities. I want the Government to tell us whether they would see that the prices are regulated and that they are strictly controlled.

About stocks, they have been telling us that we have had enough stocks and we need not import wheat from other countries. The hon. Minister for Food, Shri Ahmed has said on 9th August, 1972 which has been reported in the Economic Times as follows

*No Food Import*

"Union Food and Agriculture Minister Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed today ruled out import of foodgrains to meet any shortfalls in production as a result of drought situation this year."

\* Mr Ahmed said at a press conference that the 9.5 million tonnes of buffer stock and the department's stock of foodgrains would be sufficient not only to meet any apprehended shortage but will have a carry-over margin of 1.5 million tonnes for the next year. Besides the late arrival of monsoon had improved the kharif prospects.

Then the Prime Minister also said on 1st May 1973 at Kanpur that there would be no imports. The report says

Prime Minister denies reports of imports

The Prime Minister Mr. Indira Gandhi today described as false and misleading press reports that India would import 7 million tonnes of foodgrains.

The Minister of State Mr. Shinde also said in Bangalore in Shri K. Lakkappa's State that there would be no import of food in 1972. After four months, he said in Poona on 11th December, 1972 that 'Ships are coming next month carrying wheat'.

17 hrs

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) what was wrong in it?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am coming to that point presently. The Prime Minister denied the fact that they were going to import wheat. At the same time, a report in the *Indian Express* of July 25th said 'Government decide to import 6.5 million tonnes of food'. I am stating all this and quoting all these things just to show that Government themselves did not know

the stock that they were having in their godowns for distribution to the public.

Even the USSR which experienced one of the worst droughts in 1972 and had a bumper harvest last year had purchased a large quantity of wheat which helped it to bolster the wheat supplies. Argentina had offered a large quantity of wheat which we could have purchased. The report says:

"Argentina has offered to supply regular quantity of wheat, provided India is prepared to sign a long-term agreement for about four years."

At that time, the Central Government were very reluctant to do so. Had we entered into an agreement with them, we would not have paid more price for the wheat which we are importing from abroad, and secondly the people in certain States would not have starved. I accuse this Government of deliberately discarding the offer made by Argentina and wasting the Government money and actually starving the people in certain States.

Now, I would like to say something about my own State Tamil Nadu. As far as we are concerned, we grow more paddy. We offer so no paddy to the neighbouring States. We used to send it to Gujarat, West Bengal, Maharashtra and other States and we used to directly despatch to those States and we have received congratulatory letters from them. But the Central Government has curbed it. They do not want the Tamil Nadu Government to have direct dealing with other States. We are short of certain commodities. For instance, we need electricity from the Kerala State and we need pulses also, and we have to purchase them directly from them. On the contrary, we are prepared to give them paddy. We had made an offer to the Kerala Government asking for water in exchange for paddy. That offer still stands.

That has been prohibited by the Central Government. At the same time, the West Bengal Government is being permitted to import rice from Nepal. I do not know how this is possible. The West Bengal Government will purchase rice from Nepal through private agents. The Reserve Bank has agreed to sanction the necessary funds. This has appeared in the *Hindustan Standard* of 12-1-74. Business between one State in the country and another country is being permitted, but within the country itself, trade between two States is not permitted. I do not understand this logic.

Before the takeover of this trade, the Government of Tamil Nadu were getting 35,000 tonnes of wheat a month. The demand was much more. After this so-called progressive measure, the allotment was reduced to 9,000 tonnes. Those who have been habituated to wheat and wheat products have been deprived of this essential item of food. The policy which Government have introduced has been gracefully taken back. The policy was evolved by Government not for the common masses but for political gain, just to please some people within their party and the parties with whom they are allied now.

Another unwise decision taken by the Central Government without consulting the concerned States was this. The Food Ministry issued a dictatorial order sitting in Delhi like the Nawabs and Padshas of the Moghul period, that is lifting the restriction on movement of coarse grains. In order to make coarse grains available to some States, they dired up availability in other making these States famine areas leaving the people to starve. This is neither a wise nor a rational policy.

I want to ask Government : have you made any assessment of the requirement of each State ? I have no objection to one State having a surplus diverting it to a

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

neighbouring State through the FCI. But the system which you have introduced arbitrarily will not help the States. It will only lead to national disaster. The principle which the Government of India have evolved with regard to single-State zones for wheat and rice should be followed for coarse grains as well. In the case of wheat, Government have declared a policy of collecting 50 per cent levy. But the very same Central Government, the very same Food Ministry, has refused to comply with the request of a State Government to collect levy of coarse grains in order to feed the poor and vulnerable sections of its people. The entire coarse grain trade has been handed over to the traders. The people of Tamil Nadu are at the mercy of the wholesale traders.

Another demand was put forth in the matter of groundnut and groundnut oil. Nowadays the price of edible oil is exorbitant and the common people cannot afford it. They want cheaper oil. But just to help the big monopoly houses like Tatas and Birlas for manufacturing soaps and other toilet items, the Central Government refused permission to the Government of Tamil Nadu to put a levy on groundnut and groundnut oil. We are demanding this to ensure availability of these commodities to the poorer sections of our people at reasonable rates. But this demand was not conceded. I do not know for whom the Ministry and Government are functioning here.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah was also saying that there must be a single zone for the whole of the South in regard to rice. We strongly oppose it. If this is introduced in the South certainly the reaction will be very bad; the repercussions will be very bad, and the consequences will be very bad.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel

relieved that I am not weighed down by any measure of heaviness, nor do I suffer from any compunction of conscience when I rise to participate in this debate. No sense of sentimentalism is crippling me either, because, according to me, this is not a subject for sentimentalism. This is a subject for our evaluation on a factual basis.

There are two methods by which we can approach this subject. One is the theoretical point of view and the other is the practical point of view. Theoretically, if you had taken the position that the whole sale take-over was a fundamentally far-reaching and basic and revolutionary step, then any dilution in that step will certainly disappoint persons who are taking up that position. On the other hand, if you approach this step of wholesale take-over as a step induced by practical considerations to face a particular situation, the only yardstick by which this modification is to be judged is by the consideration as to whether this modification will alter the situation.

I am not one of those who has ever held the view that the step of wholesale take-over as announced by the Government was a revolutionary step. After all, what is revolutionary about it? There is no change in the production relationship; there is no change in the relationship in the agricultural field. Trade relationships are allowed to continue at least to the extent of retail trade. The wholesaler is allowed to operate in all other areas; and even with respect to foodgrains, out of the 100 million tonnes of foodgrains that have to be produced in this country, the area to be covered was only to the extent of 24 million tonnes, which is about 25 per cent. With respect to that 25 per cent, we say that the wholesaler shall not operate and the quantum fixed was eight million tonnes. To the extent of eight million tonnes of wheat, for

a particular class of wholesale operators, we said you shall not operate there. I am unable to find any basic revolution in this step. Absolutely none at all. It has, of course, a practical side. As against the eight million tonnes which is fixed as a target, we achieved 4.5 million tonnes. The shortfall is to the extent of 3.5 million tonnes. My friends on the other side, and some of my friends on this side also, some openly and others inadvertently or covertly, were postulating that this is a surrender to the wholesale trader. My friend Shri Piloo Mody was supporting it by saying that "we have won and you have lost" as if this is a victory for the wholesalers. I refuse to contribute to that position.

What exactly is the essence on which we operated? We wanted voluntary surrender of foodgrains by the agriculturists of this country at a price level which was lower than the price level operating in the market. We said there will be no wholesale available to you and therefore you will have to surrender the grains to us at a price lower than the price prevailing in the market, and we said that you can sell it either to the retailer or to us. Therefore, the question was we were confronting not purely the wholesale trader but we were confronting the vast masses of cultivators in this country, demanding and creating a situation where we thought they could be compelled to hand over foodgrains to us at a lower price, Rs. 70 or Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 or whatever it is, when the ruling price was far higher. We failed to get the entire quantity. According to me, it is a miracle that we got 4.5 million tonnes by this voluntary operation.

Here they say that we have completely failed. I do not understand how we have failed. We must find out how exactly the agriculturists could be induced to hand over the foodgrains to us. We are removing

the total ban on the wholesaler. The retailer was there already operating. What was necessary is to create an atmosphere in this country where under the vast masses of agriculturists would be made feel that at least tomorrow they will have to hand over the grains to us. That psychological situation had to be created by political action. In the creation of the political atmosphere who contributed what? There, I place the Opposition completely in the dock. The Jan Sangh, the Swatantra and the wholesalers were trying to create an atmosphere in this country whereunder they made the agriculturists feel that if only they could hold back they would be able to get a higher price. I can understand that. The CPI (M) joined them. The CPI started anti-hoarding campaign. The strategy of the other parties also was to create tension whereby the Government would be compelled to give up its policy with the result the wholesalers would succeed. In that strategy all the friends were cooperating with each other in creating a tense situation in the country. If, therefore, we have not been able to induce the agriculturists to hand over the entire stuff to us, it was because of the opposition parties who from their own point of view combined to create an atmosphere whereby the agriculturist was induced to hold back the grain.

Let us look at it in another way. The Agricultural Prices Commission's Report says that 20 million acres of land are under wheat cultivation. Assuming that there are about 12 to 15 million holdings under wheat cultivation and each agriculturist withholds half a quintal of wheat what would have happened? The total wheat that—would have escaped from the hands of the FCI would have been five million tonnes; no hoarding is necessary for that; no smuggling is necessary for that. This wholesale operation, intuitively resorted to

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

by the agriculturists running into millions, would have had the effect of depriving the FCI to the extent of 3.5 million tonnes. It will, therefore, be wrong to characterise it as a total failure. It has succeeded to a certain extent.

We are facing a new situation. Production is not as high as we thought. Imports are not available. Here I wish to refer to what my friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta was saying. He says that if we import from somewhere it is bad, but if the same stuff comes via somewhere else it is absolutely good. That sort of approach is wrong.

Let us not be ashamed of our achievements which are really grand. In 1947, the population was 30 crores. Then we were importing to the tune of 40 lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains. Today the population is 60 crores. In 1972 the imports were to the tune of four lakhs of tonnes. Only with imported stuff we can feed 30 crores in 1947 and today 60 crores are being fed with our indigenous stuff. This is a heartening picture and this shows that there is a real achievement by the Government in relation to its agricultural and distribution policies.

Today, the change-over is not so material at all. We say that the wholesalers can also operate under certain restraints. This is all we are saying. Now, Sir, a sort of adjustment is being made. May I ask, in Soviet Russia, in 1917 or 1918, did you not resort to a particular step? Did you not resort to a new economic policy? Did you not resort to a 'tax on the farmer' policy? Did you not give up that policy? Did you not re-introduce the same thing? Did you jump on to the position of collective farming and all that? This is absolutely necessary because we are dealing with the question of foodgrains. When we have to feed sixty crores of people, whether Government should take-over or they should permit

other people also to operate in the field, is the real question. There are wholesalers. This is a mixed economy. This is not a completely State economy. This is not a monopolistic cooperative economy either. This is a mixed economy. There are traders and they assist us to a certain extent they can assist. What we should do is to put them under certain restraints and under certain regulations. It is only by trial and error that we can succeed. This is the only possible thing. In taking over wheat trade, I do not agree that we had taken a revolutionary step and in giving it up, in modifying the take-over policy, I do not agree that there is any surrender to the monopolists or to the profiteers. It is against a hard situation that we took this step. The practical result was, to the extent that we expected, we could not procure. We are resorting to some other step, to achieve greater procurement so that we are able to hold a buffer stock. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The test is whether, without import, you will be able to make available the maximum to the masses in this country and whether this invidious, sinful distinction between State and State surplus and deficit will end whereunder, in Kerala I have to pay Rs 5 per Kg., whereas across the border in Tamil Nadu, my friend is to pay only Rs 1.50 per Kg. If this is so, national integration is not going to be achieved. Therefore, equalisation has got to be effected. If this will contribute to that then of course it is a step in the right direction and I welcome this step.

श्री शंकर बबल सिंह (बनारस) : नृवाणति महोदय साब हव एक मनीर बिचय पर यहाँ बिचार कर रह हूँ। इस में राजकीयि जगना में सबसरा हूँ बेस की समझावों के बढ़ारी करना होना। जो आवश्यकता है उसको लेकर हव की बतना होना। साम्यिकता के काए में हवें सोचना होना। साब से एक साथ पढ़ने सरकार ने नेहूँ के ब्यापार का सरकारीकरण बिना

था। आज हमने नई नीति निर्धारित की है। एक साल पहले अधिकांश के समय जो घोषणा की गई थी उस में मुख्य रूप से चार बातें कही गई थी। ये बुनियादी बातें थीं। पहली यह कही गई थी कि बिना योग्य भनाज पर सरकारी नियंत्रण हो जिसके मद्देनार्थी तथा उसके परिणामस्वरूप कीमतों और भनाज उपलब्ध होने के संबंध में होने वाले कृषि उगाव बढ़ाव को समायोजित किया जा सके। दूसरी बात यह कही गई थी कि उत्पादकों से मांगदायक दरों पर भनाज खरीदना जिससे उन्हें उत्पादन बढ़ाने का मौका मिले तथा सरकारी एजेंसियों को भनाज बेचने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके। तीसरी बात यह कही गई थी कि ग्राम जनता विशेषकर मजदूर वर्ग के दलित वर्ग को उचित मूल्य पर भनाज उपलब्ध हो सके और चौथी बात यह कही गई थी कि अनिवार्य बिक्रीनियमों की भूमिका को समायोजित करके धोके व्यापार को समाप्त बनाया जा सके तथा व्यवस्था में सुधार लाया जा सके।

आज जब सरकार ने नई घोषणा की है उस में ये बातें समझ में आ रही हैं। हमारे सामने धान है। पश्चिमी भारत यह है कि किसान को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए मूल्य बढ़ाए जा सकें। दूसरे अभावग्रस्त राज्यों में सुविधापूर्वक गेहूं पट्टाबाज्य जा सके। तीसरे समावेशी बन्द हो और देश में गेहूं के भावों में अन्तर को समायोजित किया जा सके, मिटाया जा सके और चौथे सरकार को बिना मर्यादों के फंडर प्राप्ति की दुकानों में गेहूं पट्टाबाज्य के लिये उपलब्ध हो सके।

लेकिन जिस बात से मैं डरता हूँ उसको मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ। मेरे डर की भी वजह ही वही है जो मुख्य है। पहली बात यह है कि पचास प्रतिशत जो आप कहते हैं कि होमसेयर आपकी जमा करके देगा, मैं डरता हूँ कि उसका हिस्सा किस तरह से ठीक से रह सकेगा। किस तरह से उस को आप बैंक करेंगे और किस तरह पना लघावेंगे कि वह पचास प्रतिशत आपकी इमानदारी से दे देगा। दूसरे सप्लायर्स इन्फेक्टर जो हैं, जो आपकी सरकारी अधिकारी हैं वे उसको बैंक करने चाहेंगे तो उनकी इमानदारी पर भी मुझे सन्देह है कि वे ठीक ढंग से सरकार के पक्ष में काम करेंगे या होमसेलर्स के पक्ष में काम करेंगे। हमें भी कुछ अनुभव हुआ है उसके बाजार पर यह बात कह रहा हूँ। तीसरे सरकार की आदतियाँ जो गेहूं बेचना हैं डरता हूँ कि कहीं वह ऐसा न हो कि वना

मड़ा हो बटिया किसका हो और अच्छा वह अपने पास रख ले जिस को वह अधिक दामों पर लोगों को बेच सके। ऐसा होता तो आपकी राजन की दुकानों पर से गेहूं लेने वाले लोग कहेंगे कि हम को बटिया गेहूं मिल रहा है। चौथी बात यह है कि जिन उद्देश्यों को लेकर आपने नई नीति घोषित की है कहीं उसका भी फिर से आपकी कोई कटु अनुभव न हो जाए और उन उद्देश्यों पर पानी न पड़ा जाए जिन को लेकर आप चले हैं।

मैं बड़े ही प्रसन्न हो रहा हूँ कि सरकार भी अभी भी यह न सोचे कि उसकी जवाबदेही समायोजित हो गई है। कुछ महीने जो पिछले दिनों आकाशवाणी के माध्यम से इतराज्य में कहा था कि वे सोच रहे हैं कि राजन की दुकानों में कम प्राय वाले लोगों को ही गेहूं दिया जाए, एक महीना तक वालों को नों दिया जाए लेकिन जो उस महीने के बाहर हों वे खुले बाजार से गेहूं या अन्न खरीदें। यह एक अच्छी व्यवस्था होगी। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। बल्कि मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि पांच महीने तक पाने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं, पांच महीने तक जिन की आय है और जिन की संख्या बहुत अधिक है ऐसे लोगों को तो आप राजन की दुकानों में व और बाकी लोगों को आप खुले बाजार से खरीदने के लिये कहें और जिस भाव में वे बाहर खरीदें।

वर्तमान परिस्थिति बहुत विषम है। कई प्रकार के अनुभव सरकार को हो चुके हैं। सरकार के प्रति अगर किसी बात की सबसे बड़ी जिज्ञास्य किसी को रही है, सदन को रही है और सदन को रही है तो पूरे देश को रहा है वह यह है कि सरकार ने जिनकी दृढ़ता उसको दिखानी चाहिये थी नहीं दिखायी। एक सी धाई में गोल्डमान होने रहे, भनाज के मामले में सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा अपने अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग होता रहा और उन सब की बर्बाद सदन में होती रही है और उस मारी चीज को कितनी गंभीरता से लेना चाहिये था उसकी गंभीरता से सरकार ने नहीं लिया। उम्मीद यह नहीं जा है कि सरकार को नई नीति घोषित करनी पड़ी है।

समापति महोदय, जिस जनता ने मुझे यहां चुन कर भेजा है उस में से 90 प्रतिशत किसान हैं और वे लोग हैं जिन की जीविका खेतों से चलती है। उनकी ओर से मैं एक बात आपकी अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने 31 तारीख को रेडियो इंडरभू में वह कहा था

[श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह]

कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में तो धातु होने लेकिन दूसरों में नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लोग धातु खाना चाहते हैं तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोग धातु पीकर जीते हैं। धातु अपनी जगहों से मुक्त न मानें। औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में धातु देते हैं तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी जहाँ पर कमी नहीं भी है वहाँ भी धातु को देना पड़ेगा। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की हालत बदतर है, खराब है। वहाँ भी धातु को बितरण की व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि धातु का उत्पादन उतना कम नहीं हुआ है। जितना धातु मोचने है, जितना धातु की धातु का धातु दिखाई देना है उतना धातु नहीं है। बितरण व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ी के कारण धातु की स्थिति पैदा हुई है। इसलिये हुई है क्योंकि हम ठीक दूध से उसको कटौत नहीं कर सके हैं, इसलिये हुई है कि जमाखोरा के प्रति हमने पूरी सख्ती नहीं बरती, उबिन तरीके से जमाखोरा क्षेत्रों के वास्ते धातु की उपलब्धि नहीं की और मुनाफाखोरा की मुनाफाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति को बन्द नहीं कर सके हैं। इसलिये हम को इस प्रकार की जमाखोरा जमाखोरा में देखने को मिलती है कि सरकार में घुटने टेक दिग् हैं। कई जमाखोरा में लिखा है कि सरकार में व्यापारियों के सामने घुटने टेक दिये। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि सरकार में जमाखोरा की धातु को मुक्त कर अपनी नीति में कोई सी तरकीब की है। लेकिन हम के साथ ही सरकार को यह भी साफ कर देना चाहिये कि अगर मुनाफाखोरा, जमाखोरा और कामा बाजार करने वाले हम परिवर्तन से नावायज लाभ उठाने हैं, तो सरकार फिर से गेहूँ के व्यापार में अपना एकाधिकार कौय करेगी। अब तक सरकार की गंभीर तलवार उन लोगों की गर्दन पर नहीं सटकेगी, तब तक वे लोग ठीक रास्ते पर नहीं रहेंगे।

हम पाँचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के प्राकृतिक को धातुल रूप देने जा रहे हैं। पाँचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का जो प्राकृतिक हमारे सामने आता है, उस में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि गाँवों के निम्नतम 30 प्रतिशत लोगों की प्रति-व्यक्ति प्रति-माह खपत 22.40 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 36.64 रुपये कर दी जावे। सरकार यह बुद्धि कैसे करेगी? मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ के माध्यम से

ऐसा किया जा सकता है। पाँचवी योजना के कहा गया है कि गेहूँ की पैदावार का लक्ष्य वर्तमान से 4.1 प्रतिशत वृद्धि का निश्चय किया गया है। इस लिये सरकार को उत्पादन में वृद्धि की ओर भी बराबर माध्यानी बरतनी होगी, नाकि समाज का वह कमजोर वर्ग—किसान को मैं कमजोर वर्ग मानता हूँ, क्योंकि उस की संगठित आवाज दिल्ली तक नहीं पहुँच पाती है, जब कि दूसरे लोगों की पहुँच पाती है, ....

समस्या यह है: क्या मेरी आवाज मालवीय सदस्य तक पहुँच रही है या नहीं? अब वह समाप्त करे।

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह: जब सरकार ने इस नई नीति की घोषणा की, उस दिन से भाव कुछ गिरने शुरू हो गये हैं। समाप्ति महोदय, मैं धातु के क्षेत्र, मुजफ्फरपुर, का यह समाचार है

'कृति प्राइम कमज डाउन वार्ड स्पीज टैन एट मुजफ्फरपुर'

अन्य में मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह उन लोगों पर सावधानी और सख्ती से तजर रखे, जो इस नई नीति का इम्प्लीमेंट करने जा रहे हैं और वह यह भी स्पष्ट कर दे कि अगर कोई गड़बड़ी हुई, तो वह गेहूँ के व्यापार को अपने एकाधिकार में ले लेंगे।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, to my mind nothing could be a greater treat to the hon. Members of this House than to hear the observations that have been made by the members of the ruling party today on this subject. It is obvious how easily and perfectly they can perform *Shirshasan*. We on this side of the House cannot claim to perform *Shirshasan* in the same manner!

If some hon. Members on this side of the House had advanced the same arguments when this scheme was going to be adopted, then they would have been called, and in fact they were called, as reactionaries and what not. They exhausted



all the epithets their own lexicon. Now the apprehended crisis has come. And none except the incredibly credulous or abjectly psychopantic could expect that this schisme was going to succeed. This has, therefore, proved to be mis-adventure and it has ended in a smoke, in a fiasco.

We would have been happy if this scheme had succeeded, because we do not want to play politics with food. In a totalitarian system there can be politics without food but in democracy there must be food without politics.

What I want to ask to other side is this. Are you prepared to free food from politics? If you want to do that, than of course, the people would be happy.

We all are as much concerned, Mr. Chairman, that the breakdown in the public distribution system has to be prevented at all costs. The breakdown would spell great miseries, unspeakable miseries, to the people who number at least 150 to 160 million—the people who depend on public distribution system.

The so-called take-over, which my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, was lamenting, was not a take-over at all. Was it a take-over if you had a limited objective of procuring a particular quantity of food-grains? That is a semantic perversion; that is a linguistic violence, to call it a wheat take-over. It was, indeed, not a wheat take-over it was a step with a very limited objective of procuring a particular quantity of foodgrains. And yet the hon. members on that side, and some hon. members on this side also, trumpeted this measure as a great progressive measure. What did the Soviet Union say when the Burmese Government had taken over food quite a few years back without adequate preparation? They had said that the Burmese Government had launched a kind of mis-adventure and, therefore, it had resulted in a great deal of misery to the

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people. Anything which is tried to be done without adequate preparation is indeed a kind of adventurism, and it was that which this Government had taken recourse to. Yet, the hon. members of the Communist Party of India thought, that it was a progressive step even though they knew in their heart of hearts that the Government did not have the capacity to put their scheme through, that this party could put this scheme through. Now they know, because they happen to be a cadre-based party, that this party has no cadre to work in the fields. Do they not know the state of organisation of this party? The kind of organisation that this party has is a motley crowd which only believes in augmenting the heat-waves of the words as a substitute for progressivism. Yet, the Communist Party of India thought that this was the Party which could be expected to put this scheme through. Did they not realise that, under a democratic system, there are certain constraints on coercive methods to and one could not take recourse to them. All these factors, they knew perfectly well. And yet they pretended that this scheme was going to succeed.

I would like to submit to this House that the so-called take-over has not failed; it was, in fact, a very limited objective, a very moderate objective, of procurement of a particular quantity of wheat, and even that has failed. One of the main reasons for a failure of this kind is the kind of sloganism or pseudo-radicalism that is flourishing in this mutual admiration society which the ruling party has formed with the Communist Party of India. Now we find a strange kind of phenomenon. (*Interruptions*). I have told you that I would have been happy if they had made it a success. I do not make a theology of anything. Those who make theology are traditionalists. I do not believe them to be democratic socialist at all. What is the kind of thing that we find now? The Prime-Minister tries to get a certificate of progressivism and socialism from the Communist



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Party and the C.P.I. takes a certificate from the Prime Minister of India as being the only democratic party which believes in Socialism and does not believe in violence. Did not the Prime Minister say the other day at Bhubaneswar that that is the only party in the Opposition?

So, the certificate is being exchanged between the two.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is why you should not involve in violent activity.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We will never do that.

I have always held this view and told this House earlier that the Prime Minister of India can be trusted to declain like Lenin and perform like Maharani Gayatri Devi. That is the kind of leadership that is being provided to the country in the matter of socialism.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : The Hon. Member's remarks are very uncharitable to Maharani Gayatri Devi, another Hon. Member of this House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : One really does not know whether the Prime Minister involved herself in the task of policy-formulation. When it comes to nationalisation of coal it is said that it was the late Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam who was responsible for it. When it comes to the take-over of wheat, it is said that it was Mr. D. P. Dhar the Planning Minister who was responsible. When it comes to devaluation had it been said that it was Mr. C. Subramaniam who was responsible. Thus it is suggested that the Prime Minister all the while keeps an open mind. I really do not know how this can be done. And the real source of many of these troubles is this that where Nehru feared to tread, the present Prime Minister rushes in. Nehru at the

height of his own political power and that of his party did not embark upon certain schemes, but the present Prime Minister takes up those schemes, without going into the practical aspects.

And, so far as wheat scheme is concerned, failure was built-in in it from the very beginning. None of the Chief Ministers except the Punjab Chief Minister agreed. The Chief Minister of Punjab believed in it. The Chief Minister of Punjab had very organised market and he alone probably believed in it and no other Chief Minister took any part in it. And the story goes and I put it to the hon. Minister of Food. The story goes that he did not believe in the scheme and he perhaps had also an open mind like his boss, the Prime Minister, on this subject. And even now you find that there are so many kinds of contradictory statement. The hon. Member, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, who happens to be the General-Secretary of the ruling party has said that it has failed miserably and the policy of the party was not implemented. The hon. Minister of Finance said a few days back that there was no question of two-tier pricing in wheat as in the case of sugar. But what has happened now? It would be a three-tier price system as Mr. Madhu Limaya says. The hon. Minister of Planning Shri D.P. Dhar, said at an Economists Conference that the public distribution system required to be strengthened.

What does the hon. Minister of Food say? He says that the public distribution system requires to be pruned and that is what the hon. Minister, said just now. In no case should it not be pruned to the disadvantage of the rural masses. But what you want to do is to restrict it to certain cities and industrial areas. If that is going to happen, that is going to be a matter of great distress for the rural people.

There are certain features of the scheme which do not give us much hopes that this

scheme would succeed. Let us take the question of licensing of the traders. There would only be a great deal of corruption in the matter of licensing of the traders. This point has been made by so many members. How are you going to impose a levy of 50% on everyone of the wholesale traders? There are many loopholes. It appears now that the prices are going to reach a new high and the situation may take a more serious turn. I have a feeling—that is based on facts—that the prices of food by 1974 end are going to be increased to the extent of 40%. That is because the issue price is going to be increased from Rs. 87 to Rs. 125. The pivotal thing in the whole price structure is going to be affected adversely. It has been claimed probably by many hon. Members—that is very much in the minds of the hon. Members—that there would not be any need for a subsidy. It had been rightly pointed out by often that this was going to be off-set by the payment of D.A. to government employees. You have to strike a balance somewhere. How that balance is going to be of finite advantage to our financial system is yet to be seen.

One really does not know what is the rationale behind fixation of prices at a level of Rs. 105. This has not been disclosed to us by Government so far. Why should it not be more than Rs. 105? Why should it not be less than Rs. 105? The Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended a price range from Rs. 90 to 100. How has the Government come to this figure? On the basis of the present day situation, it seems that they expect about five million tonnes of grains during rabi season from the wholesale traders. But our information is that earlier the wholesale traders had promised 6.5 million tonnes. Why has this been scaled down from the wholesale traders? We really do not know whether it is for a consideration. That is a matter of great concern to us.

The whole question is this. We have to secure about 12 million tonnes of food-grains to feed the public distribution system. If the House assumes that we have to have 12 million tonnes of foodgrains to feed our public distribution system, it appears to me, that on the basis of this figure, it may not be possible to do so. This year the rabi production I am afraid is going to be only 60% of what it was during the last year. It would not be any more than this. Last year, the wheat production was of the order of 24.92 million tonnes. I fear it may not cross the twenty million mark this time. This is indeed a very unhappy prospect.

Apart from the fall in production this year, the price to be paid to the producers might also affect the arrival of crops in the market. And this is, for the first time, in our experience of many years, that no floor price has been fixed for the producers. If no floor price is fixed for the producer, one really does not know whether the producer is going to take to production with added vigour and enthusiasm. Similarly, it appears to me, that there is going to be no ceiling price either. Wheat is going to sell at Rs. 200 or Rs. 190 per quintal, and one does not know really how much, but it is within the range of possibility, as I see it, that probably it would be much more than Rs. 150 which Government are assuring just now.

There is a third factor which might militate against the expectation and that is because of the zonal restrictions, that seem to prevail at the moment, and it may be difficult for the wholesale trader to procure the quantity which Government are now assuring.

I would like to make a suggestion about what ought to be done about it. To my mind, the more realistic course was not to depend upon the quantity that the whole-

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sale trader would be specks to collect but to suppose levies on every market and every wholesale trader particular quantity could be laid down for procurement by Government. Let them not leave it to them and let them not leave it to their inspector to calculate what is 50 per cent of what has arrived. The 50 per cent that they arrive at is an uncertain quantity. One really does not know what it is going to be. If they want that 12 million tonnes have to be procured, then let them distribute it over all the mandis and all the wholesale traders and make a firm and perfect calculation about it and ask them to deliver the prescribed quantity. Probably they would cooperate with Government.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK :** Calculate on what basis ?

**SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA.** They have got all the facts and data. This will eliminate uncertainty. This will also eliminate corruption. And we shall all co-operate with Government because it will eliminate corruption. Their inspector might create another kind of havoc, although he would be going about in the name of supervision.

My final suggestion would be no in no case, whether the agency which sells to the consumer is a private or a public agency, the price charged from the consumer should exceed by more than 12 per cent. But what Government are seeking to do is something unconscionable, because they want to add 25 per cent by way of expenditure on marketing operations.

**सभापति महोदय :** माननीय सदस्यों की सुविधा के लिये मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—इस विचार के लिये जो समय निर्दिष्ट हुआ था वह अब समाप्त-शायद है, अभी बंकी महोदय को उत्तर की देना है।

जो बहुत लम्बे (बाक)। कल जवाब दे।

**सभापति महोदय :** नहीं, निचम के मुताबिक बात ही खत्म होना। मैं यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस दल के सदस्य जिन की संख्या ज्यादा है वे अधिक से अधिक सात मिनट समय लें।

**जी इकबाल मुक्त :** यह बहुत कम तक चलेगी ?

**सभापति महोदय :** करीब करीब सात बजे तक।

**श्री लक्ष्मण मिर्चा (गान्धी) :** माननीय केन्द्रीय मंत्री साहब, हमें साब में हमें बा भण्डारन किस तरह से हो, किन कीमतों पर गेहूँ इकट्ठा किया जाय सरकारी गारान्टी में, इस फल का व्यापार किन तरह से चले—इन सब नीतियों को लेकर कुछ मंत्री जी ने जो भाषण दिया, उन के बारे में बहुत से चिरोडी पक्ष के लोगों ने कहा कि हम लोगों से पूछे बिना, मनाहूँ लिये बिना उन्होंने आपण दे दिया है। इन लिये हम इस पर यहाँ चर्चा करते हैं। उन्होंने चर्चा के लिये बहुत जोर दिया और यह चर्चा यहाँ हो गई। इस से बहुत ही बाना की सफाई हो जायेगी, उन को अपनी बात कहने का मौका मिल गया। लेकिन जो नीति निर्धारण की गई है, देश की स्थिति का देखते हुए वह एक बहुत सम्पूर्ण नीति है और देश के धान के हानात को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि एक अच्छा रास्ता है। किमान को उस के उत्पादन की मिनीमम कीमत क्या दी जाय—यह नीति भी अभी दो-तीन साल पहले तय हुई थी। पिछले साल यह रास्ता भी सोचा गया कि बिजोलियों को हटा दें, मौजदा अच्छा रहे, कम्प्यूटर सीधा प्रोड्यूसर से करीब 10 या 12 रास्ता भी पिछले साल बनाया गया और इस सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य यह मानते हैं कि यह बड़ा अच्छा काम हुआ। लेकिन यहाँ एक बात है—ये सब ईमानदारी से काम करो, किसानों की वांछित दाम दिया देते, कम्प्यूटर और प्रोड्यूसर के बीच का जो बांशिन था, वह हट जाना तो मुझे बहुत खुशी होगी, लेकिन हुआ क्या ? इन की बातों और इन के करने में क्या फर्क है। बहुत से लोग तो कहते हैं सरकार से रहते 10 बांशिन लाइने का मौका मिलता है तो दो-तीन कैंडरीय के सामने का कर फटकार लगा खाते हैं। इन की अगर किसानों के पास जाने का मौका मिल जाय तो बांशिन कहते हैं कि सरकार में बहुत कम बांशिन दिने हैं। मैं कम्प्यूटिड भावों की कहते सुना है—सरकार 76 रुपये

का बहुत कम दाम दे कर गेहूँ ले रही है, अच्छा होता कि सरकार 100 रुपये देती, इस से ज्यादा गेहूँ इकट्ठा हो सकता था....

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता : 100 रुपये किसी ने नहीं कहा।

श्री नाथुराम बिर्सा : आप ने 100 रुपये कहा है, कई दफा कहा है—पिछले साल में। अगर 100 रुपये देते तो 46 लाख टन गेहूँ आ जाता।

श्री इन्द्रहास लखनवी (धर्मगंगा) : किसी ने कहा कि नहीं।

श्री नाथुराम बिर्सा : आप क्या नाम म्नुवाने है, मैंने झूठ नहीं कहा है।

श्री इन्द्रहास लखनवी : किम कम्पानिस्ट ने कहा है ?

श्री नाथुराम बिर्सा : आप के बहुत ने कम्पानिस्टों ने कहा है, मैंने कहा है। जब हम आप ने मित्रा की तरह बात करने हैं तो मुझे कहा है कि किसान को ज्यादा दाम देने, 100 रुपये वन में धान ज्यादा मिल जाना, आपने 76 रुपये दिये हैं हम निचे धान कम आया, आपने भाव किसान करने में मजदूरी की है। वे लोग बर्ग जा कर प्रचार करने हैं कि भाव कम किसान ठुप्रा है, अपने साल भाव ठीक करायेगे। हम दाम में दे दो, ऐसा प्रचार करने कोई नहीं मया। ये सब राजनीतिक खिलाड़ी हैं, हर बात को राजनीतिक लाभ की दृष्टि से देखते हैं। कोई यह नहीं कहता कि हम में इन्फ्लेट डार्क, डरती के साथ मेहनत करो जिस से ज्यादा उत्पादन हो, सब भाव की बात करने हैं, किसानों की बात करने हैं, कम्प्यूटर की बात करने हैं। इन का उद्देश्य है कि छोटे और बड़े किसान को लड़ाई, सब से जेब पैसा करो, जिस से इन का राजनीतिक विकास चलता रहे।

श्री श्री बिर्सा साहब कह रहे थे कि सरकार का विपना अनुमान है उन का 60 परसेंट पैसा होगा।

श्री अश्वथ कमान मिश्र : जी हाँ।

श्री नाथुराम बिर्सा : जी नहीं। आप का क्या मतलब है। मैं धूरे डिप्युटेशन में चुनता हूँ और कमान को

देखता हूँ। पिछले साल में मुकाबले हम साल गेहूँ 4 मिलियन टन ज्यादा पैदा होगा। मैं साफ बात कहता हूँ और प्रैक्टिकली धाँधों से देखना हूँ, मोच-मसल कर बात करना हूँ, हवा में बात नहीं करता हूँ। आप ने पूछा कि 105 रुपये कैसे कर दिया? मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ—हम ने हम पर काफी मनाह की, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों से भी मिले, दूसरों से भी बात की, किसी ने 40 कहा, किसी ने 85 कहा, किसी ने 100 कहा, किसी ने 105 कहा, किसी ने 107 कहा, अब किम की बात की मुने। हम ने सारे हालात को देखा, किसानों के खर्च को देखा, डीजन को दिक्कत का देखा, दूसरी दिक्कतों को देखा, उस से बाद यह सोचा कि 105 रुपये देगे तो उस की दिक्कतें कम हो सकती हैं। पिछले साल लोगो ने 175 और 200 रुपये तक गेहूँ खरीदा—इन सब बातों को देखने दृष्ट यह साबा कि हम भाव से किसान अगर सीधा भी बेचता तो उसे दिक्कत नहीं होगी, महाजन से किसान में सीधा खरीद कर आप्रा सरकार को दे देगा।

हमने किसानों का भी काम चल जाएगा। दोनों के नियम रागने खुले हैं। सरकार ने यह भी सोचा है कि जो वे लोग से उसका आप्रा ने मे और बाकी आप्रा के बाजार में बेचें। यह बहुत अच्छी नीति है। सब यह कहा जाता है कि कैसे लेगे, रोज रोज का निसाब कैसे रखेंगे—

18 Hrs.

श्री अश्वथ कमान मिश्र : उनका विकल्प हमने दिया है।

श्री नाथुराम बिर्सा : विकल्प वह कुछ विकल्प नहीं है। काम तो इनको करना है, आपको तो बातें ही करनी हैं। मैं मजबूत हूँ कि जो काम इन्होंने किया है प्रैक्टिकल है, वाजिब है। हमने किसान की खुश है, दूसरे की खुश है। साबो लोगो ने मैं पिछले पांच दिनों में घूसा हूँ। अलग अलग मैंने उन से बात की है। बर्गों से मिला हूँ, कम्प्यूटर्स से मिला हूँ, किसानों से मिला हूँ, व्यापारियों से मिला हूँ। सब लोग खुश हैं। सब में, आप जले ही कुछ भाषण दे दे लेकिन मैं मजबूत हूँ कि सरकार की इस नीति के जरिये उसको छ साल मिलियन टन गेहूँ मिल जाएगा। करीब 15-16 मिलियन टन का बावत का स्टॉक भी उनके पास रहेगा। वह

(श्री नाथूराम मिश्रा)

10-12 मिलियन टन का इस तरह से वितरण कर लेयी। वितरण का जता नक संबंध है सब को वितरण हम नहीं कर सकेंगे। आप जो गरीब हैं इनको दें, ग्रामीण इलाकों में भी वहाँ में भी। जिन की ग्रामवनी एक सीमा से अधिक हो वह जरूरी नहीं है कि उनको आप राशन की दुकानों से राशन दें। मवा सी रुपये जो आपने वाम किया है, वह बहुत सोच समझ कर किया है। बहुत ज्यादा सबमिडी देना भी ठीक नहीं है। देश के रिस्त्रिक्स्ड लिमिटेड हैं। इनको आप देश के प्रोडक्शन के कामों में लगाए। इस मामले में जो 125 रुपये का भाव मुकर्रर आपने किया है वह बिस्त्रुस बाजिब है, मास्ट प्रैक्टिकल है। लोगों ने दो दो रुपये किलो में कर खाया है। उनको आप सबा रुपया किलो देगे और बधा बघाया 8-10 किलो आप दे देगे, जितने ब्रक्ष की उनको ब्राबम्य बना है, दे देगे तो लोग आपकी तारीफ करेंगे, उनको मन्तोष होगा, मजदूरों को गरीब किसानों को और जिन की ग्रामवनी कम है सब को सतोष हागा। आपने बहुत अच्छी नीति अपनाई है। यह वामबाध हागी। इससे किसान, मजदूर, बाजू सब को सतोष हागा। यह जो राम्ना है यह परमानेंट नहीं है —

समापित महोदय अब आप भी समाप्त करें।

श्री नाथूराम मिश्रा आप लाय भी ग्रामी बार् नब इस तरह का झगड़ा नहीं करेंगे जैसे अब कर रहे हैं। आप हागमाज ले कर न चले, खाली राजनीति का न देखें, कूड प्राबन्ध को हल होने दें, यही मेरी आप स विनम्र प्रार्थना है।

SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat)  
Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish the policy, now announced, a success. It is nothing but complementary to the old policy. Before I discuss the point issue, I would like to inform the House about the reaction of the docile rural people. The rural people have a feeling that they are being robbed, being cheated by the city people, the urban population, by the sophisticated urban population. They say that their products are bought cheap by the city people, while the city people produce little. They say that the village people are working under duress whereas the city population is not

under duress. They say that the law of putting a ceiling on properties has been enforced in the rural areas but till now the ceiling laws have not been introduced and enforced in the city areas. Their further grievance is that the Government does not ensure the supply of infrastructure for agriculture.

The Government does not undertake any obligation to supply fertilisers or provide irrigation facilities, but it is very keen to get their produce at a price fixed by the Government. Therefore, they have a feeling that they are being robbed by the sophisticated urban population. Their grievance is that their produce is being taken out from the rural areas and city people are being fed. There are cities in this country which are statutory rationing areas and it is obligatory on the part of the Government to feed them, but the Government has not taken any responsibility of feeding rural people who produce. The Government should take this feeling in the rural areas into consideration.

As the situation stands today. We have got a sellers market in India and our food policy is oriented on that. Government should see that the food policy is conditioned by the production of foodgrains. Japan was a deficit country in food. It is a densely populated country. It became a surplus country. How? They did not meet out stepmotherly treatment to the peasantry in Japan; they gave them a very remunerative price. The Government of Japan purchased all the products of the peasantry and gave heavy subsidy to them. That gave a great incentive to production and the country has now become surplus. We could have also done this in this country. We could have produced more fertilisers in the country and we could have made provisions for more areas to be brought under irrigation. Our people have learnt the art of producing

high yielding varieties of grains. We have made progress. Since Independence our production has gone up by 220 per cent. This production could be enhanced further, if incentives are given to the people and if the necessary infra-structure is created in the villages.

The charge is that the Government is on the retreat. Where from? When the policy was announced last time, the Government had a limited purpose. The Government never took the responsibility of feeding the entire population of the country. Government took the responsibility of feeding only the vulnerable sections and the weaker sections of the society. Government policy left the free market to operate. In the new policy that has been announced now, there has been no retreat from that stand. Government has declared unambiguously that the Government will feed the vulnerable, the poor and the weaker sections of the society. The aim is there. Only the strategy has been changed. The *modus operandi* that was accepted by the Government previously somehow or other forced the foodgrains to go underground. Now, the problem before the Government is, how to bring these foodgrains out of the black-market. Food has gone underground; Government has to bring them out. This is the only concern at the present moment. Government has been utilising the traders who were operating in the market. I do not have any recommendation for them. But, they are the necessary evils; you cannot avoid them.

In Maharashtra, we had food riots, only last year, after the take over. If the take-over policy was such a revolutionary step, if the take-over policy was helpful, how is it that the prices of foodgrains went up, as high as Rs. 10 per KG in Maharashtra and how is it that there were food riots? Any Government is worth the name, if it

reacts to the feelings of the people to an announced policy. It is nice, Government has taken the feelings of the people into consideration. So long as this Government takes the feelings of the people into consideration, it will be helpful.

Sir, I would like to make two or three suggestions to the Government before I resume my seat. They have now allowed the traditional machinery, the trading community to operate. They have been asked to hand-over 50% of their stocks.

MR CHAIRMAN: If you want to make all the three suggestions, kindly mention only the points.

SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE: I will mention only the points. I will not go beside the point.

I do not have any objection to the Government utilising their traditional channels. But, my question is, how do we ensure that they hand-over 50% of their stocks? If the market system that obtains in Punjab and Haryana was available in other parts of the country also, Government, perhaps, would not have been in a difficult situation. I would like the Government to assure us that they will obtain 50% of the stocks from these wholesale traders. Sir, I would suggest that there should be contractual agreements between the Government and these wholesale traders and if there is any breach, of these contracts, these wholesalers should be punished very stringently and laws should be framed in such a way that they can be dealt with firmly in case of breach of these agreements.

Sir, nobody knows what would be the attitude of these wholesalers and nobody knows what will happen a month or two months hence. But, the symptoms are already there. Only a fortnight ago, wheat was selling in Delhi at Rs. 2.50 per Kg.

[Shri A.K. M. Ishaque]

This is not from statistics, this is our own experience from the Delhi market. Yesterday, it was selling at Rs 1.75 per Kg. The announcement of the policy has influenced the prices in the market so heavily. But I am not sure whether this trend will continue. I am not sure either whether other trends will also start operating. But if the price is an index then I am hopeful that the policy now enunciated by the Government may carry us out of the difficult situation. I wish the policy every success and I would ask the Government to pursue this policy whole-heartedly and make it a success.

श्री मधु सिन्घवे (बाबा) : मन्त्रालय महादय, मुझे लगता है कि जा वतमान माहौल है उस में सरकार की व्यापार में खर्चीलापन और असफलता की शक्ति निजी व्यापार में मूनाफाखोरी बिल्कुल मरिहिन है। ऐसी स्थिति में पिछले वर्ष जिस नीति का अपनाया गया उस से मूल्य कई उम्मीद नहीं थी। आज जब कि नई कमल आ रही है अगर गेहूँ का दाम कहीं दस रुपये या 12-13 रुपये गिर जाता है तो माननीय मन्त्रियों का बहुत ज्यादा आकांक्षा नहीं होना चाहिए। अभी पूरा साल बीतने वाला है। इसलिए नई नीति में भी मुझे कई उम्मीद नहीं है।

हम सब में माधना के बारे में—सरकारी व्यापार बनाम निजी व्यापार के बारे में बड़े जोर-शोर में बहुत हुई है, लेकिन उद्देश्यों की बात हम लोगों ने बहुत कम की है। बेरी गम में तीन प्रधान उद्देश्यों का हमें अपनी खास नीति के जरिये हासिल करना चाहिए। पहला उद्देश्य तो यह है कि उत्पादकों का उन की कसल का उचित दाम मिल और उन की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए खाद, बीज, कीटनाशक दवायें और यानी आदि जो चीजें आवश्यक हैं, वे भी उन को उचित दाम पर मिलें, ताकि वे सब उत्पाद के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर बन सकें।

दूसरा उद्देश्य यह है कि मजदूर और श्रमिक इलाकों की वरीय जनता को सम्मान अनाज मिले। वे श्रमिक जनता पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि कच्चा माली महोदय उन को भूल जाया करते हैं। जहाँ तक श्रमिक इलाकों का सम्बन्ध है, केवल कच्चा एक दो सुर्खों का

अपवाद छोड़कर श्रमिक इलाकों में करीब करीब सरकारी वितरण व्यवस्था एक वर्ग से समाप्त हो चुकी है।

तीसरा उद्देश्य यह है कि विभिन्न फसलों के दामों के बीच, और खेती-माल के दाम और कारखानों की चीजों के दामों के बीच में एक समन्वय और समतुल्य हो। अगर सरकार इन तीन उद्देश्यों को पूरा नहीं करेगी, तो कोई भी खास नीति सफल नहीं हो पायेगी।

सरकार को यह बचन करने में क्या दिक्कत है कि उस ने बिना माल जिस नीति का चलाया, उस से वह पूर्णतया असफल रही? लेकिन सरकार ने इस असफलता के कारणों की खोज नहीं की। सरकार ने अनाज प्राप्त करने के बारे में मध्य बनाये थे, लेकिन पन्नाज और हरियाणा का छोड़ कर और बिनी भा राज्य ने उन से 60 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य भी हासिल नहीं किया है। अगर वह बिहार का मध्य है उस का 6 लाख टन का मध्य था, लेकिन उस ने 50 000 टन मन्ना भी हासिल नहीं किया। इसी तरह मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में भी सरकार पूर्णतया असफल रही। इसी कारण न सरकार को इस असफलता के कारणों की खोज करनी चाहिए थी।

आज सरकार का व्यापारिया का 105 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल देने के लिए तैयार हुआ है। लेकिन हम पूरे साल भर कहते रहें कि कामगारों का सरकार कम से कम 90 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल—और अगर मध्य हो, तो 100 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल दे, लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया। अगर यह दाम किसानों को दिया जाता, और फिर बड़े बड़े जमींदारों के पास अनधिकृत अनाज है, उन के साथ बोरी मक्की की जानी—एक जोर उचित दाम दिये जाते और दूसरी ओर बाड़ी मक्की की जाती—, तो मेरा क्या है कि सरकार का अनाज हासिल करने का जो लक्ष्य था, उस से अधिक मिल जाता। लेकिन सरकार ने वह एक बहुत बड़ी भूल की और आज उस को दोष व्यापारियों को 105 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल देने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ा है। इसमें से किसान कामगारों को मिलने वाला है, इसमें बारे में भी मेरे मन में संदेह है।

गेहूँ पैदा करने वाले जो समरिक्त राज्य हैं, सरकार उन से खो अनाज नहीं लेजाने देगी। उस का मंडी का

होना कि इन राशियों में गेहूँ के दाम नीचे चले जायेंगे। और काश्तकारों को 105 रुपये नहीं मिलेगा। अगर नहीं मिलेगा तो उनके बारे में आप क्या करने वाले हैं? यह आप अपने भाषण में हम लोगों को बता दें कि क्या सरकार स्वयं यह जिम्मेदारी लेती कि अगर काश्तकारी को यह नहीं मिलेगा तो हम लोग 105 रुपये फूड कारपोरेशन या और जो मरचाए है उन के मार्फत उनको देंगे? बिगत मास 76 रुपये क्विंटल दाम निर्धारित किया गया था और मुझे याद आता है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अपने दौरे में मिर्जापुर में यह कहा था कि अगर 76 रुपये क्विंटल आप गल्ला देने के लिए तैयार नहीं होंगे तो हम विदेशों में मन्ना गल्ला मगवाने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे। अब आपने स्वयं कहा है कि विदेशों से गन्ना 1973 में आपने 41 लाख टन गल्ला मगवाया। तो क्या 76 रुपये क्विंटल से कम दाम दे कर आप न यह अनाज मगवाया? तो हम तरह की जो धमकी किसानों को दी गई उस का क्या मतलब है?

मैं उत्पादन की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ जिस की ओर बहुत कम ध्यान गया है। आप अगर बिगत कुछ वर्षों के आंकड़े देखेंगे तो आप को पता चलेगा कि 1966-67 से 1970-71 तक पाच वर्षों में गेहूँ की पैदावार बढ़ायी गई। यानी श्रीमन्त अगर प्रति वर्ष का निकाला जाय तो हर मास 20 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई। फिर क्या बात है कि 1970-71 के बाद गेहूँ के उत्पादन में कुछ की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई? जब तक इस की जड़ में नहीं जायेंगे जब तक हम मामले की खोज नहीं होने वाली है। मेरी राय है कि 70-71 के बाद एक और कारखानों की चीजों के दाम लगातार बढ़ते चले गए, किसानों के इस्तेमाल में धान वाली चीजों के दाम लगातार बढ़ते गए और एग्रीकल्चरल माइनर फनीशिय में जो महरी विमान के साथ बैठे हैं उन्होंने इन बातों पर विचार नहीं किया। तीन बार साथ एक आप ने गेहूँ को खरीदने का दाम बिन्दुन नहीं बढ़ाया। उस का मतीजा यह हुआ कि धीरे धीरे उत्पादन की वृद्धि में कुछ की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई।

अब आप धाराओं की तरफ देखें। 1966 में लगभग 1 करोड़ टन से भी अधिक अनाज आप लोगों ने मगवाया और 1972 तक यह कम होता गया, सिर्फ बार लाख

टन आप ने मगवाया। लेकिन आप की इन गलत नीतियों का एकदम अगर 1973 में पड़ा जबकि आप को 41 लाख टन अनाज बाहर से मगवाना पड़ा और कम से 20 लाख टन कर्जा लेना पड़ा।

श्री कृष्णचंद्र शर्मा ग्रहम्बर: जों कम से धाया है वह भी 41 लाख टन में ही है।

श्री मधु सिन्घे: आप के बक्तव्य में तो यह साफ नहीं होता है। आप ने कहा कि 41 लाख टन आप ने मगवाया और 20 लाख टन कम से कर्जा लिया। अब आप उस को साफ करें।

तो सरकार की जो नई नीति है इस नीति के बारे में मेरे मन में कई सदेह उत्पन्न हो जाते हैं। एक तो इस बक्तव्य गमनिय की कोई बात नहीं बनाई गई बल्कि खास मन्त्री ने यह कहा है कि जहा तक मार्बजिनल बितरण का मतलब है हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी को जितना हो सके घटाने का प्रयास करेंगे, यह मन्त्री महीदय का बक्तव्य है। अगर बर्तमान जो स्थिति है उस के अधीन आप करेंगे 41 में आप से कहना चाहना कि इस तरह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को घटाने का आप प्रयास करेंगे तो जा खेतिहर मजदूर और जूमिहान लोग हैं उन के ऊपर क्या बोझने वाली है यह आप जरा विचार कीजिए। और एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी विनियम पढाते रहेगी उन में भूमखोरी इनकी तेजी से बढ़ रही है कि जिस की कोई हद नहीं। जैसा कि मैंने पिछले अनुबन्ध को अपने प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए कहा, दो तीन महीने पहले मैंने यह कहा था कि ये जो सप्लाय इंस्पेक्टर हैं ये लोग गेहूँ के एक बोरे पर 5 रुपये पसं लेते थे, घाटे की बोरी पर दस रुपये भुन लेते थे, चीनी और केरोसीन पर 15 रुपये लेते थे और दो तीन महीने के अंदर स्थिति यह हो गई कि अब दस रुपये गेहूँ के बोरे पर ले रहे हैं, 25 रुपये चीनी के ऊपर ले रहे हैं और एक ड्रम केरोसीन के ऊपर 25 रुपये ले रहे हैं। ये लोक पकड़े गए हैं किसी तरह की जांच नहीं हुई। मुझे ऐसा लगता है, चाहे आप सरकारी व्यापार का प्रयोग कीजिए, चाहे निजी व्यापार का प्रयोग कीजिए, जब तक आप सरकारी सत्ताओं और लोकशाही की अपनी ध्वज्या को मुड़ करने का काम नहीं करेंगे, भूमखोरी के ऊपर नियंत्रण नहीं रखेंगे तब तक कोई भी



[श्री मधु लिमये]

प्रणाली आपकी नहीं चलने लाली है चाहे लाख प्रयोग आप कीजिए। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से बुनियादी तौर पर धपील करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो घुमखोरी का सिलमिला ऊपर के नीचे तक चलता है उसका वह क्या इलाज करने जा रहे हैं? इसमें यह कहा गया है कि सरप्लस में से गेहूँ बाहर भेजने के लिए परमिट दिया जाएगा और जब किसी ने कहा कि इसमें बड़ी घुम-खोरी होगी तो कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि इस में घुमखोरी की क्या गुजाइश है? तो मैं आप से बिगन साल की एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र कोअपरेटिव फेडरेशन के लोग पञ्जाब में गेहूँ खरीदने के लिए गए थे और वह कायस दल के ही हैं। उन के अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि मुख्य मंत्री के इन्हें गिरा घुमने वाले जा लोग हैं उन लोगों ने एक क्विंटल के रीट 15 रुपये उन से मांगा था। तब इस साल जो थोक व्यापारी धनाज बेचेगे... (व्यवधान) मैं आप से कहना हूँ कि यह आप के दल के लोगों ने मुझ से कहा है। आप के दल के लोग झूठ बोलने हैं तो बान धसग है।.... (व्यवधान) . . .

एक बालवीय सबस्थ. बापम लो, झूठ बान क्यों बोलन हो?

श्री मधु लिमये : धब आप नाम जानना चाहन है तो जिनमे माहब को मैं बना दया। क्या जिनमे साहब इस की जानकारी नहीं रखन है? ... (व्यवधान)

आप इस तरह की बान मन कीजिए। मैं सोच समझ कर बोला करता हूँ। . (व्यवधान)

सत्तापति महोदय. कृपया आपम में बान न करे।

श्री मधु लिमये : नाम मे मकता हूँ मैं लेकिन मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो जिनमे माहब को बना दूंगा।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि धनाज जो बाहर जाएगा इस तरह से उस के ऊपर घुम लेने को प्रथमा चलेंगी। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि यह प्रयोग करने के बाद धन में आप इसी तरीके पर पहुँचेंगे कि मेरी के धनाया आप के पास कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है। मेरी के बारे में मेरी यह तजवीज है कि धाधा आप खुले बाजार में हीलसेयर को बेचने की छूट देते हैं तो धान कारनकारों को देने के लिए क्यों नहीं तैयार हैं? अगर

आप ऐसी नीति बनते हैं तो बस एकदम तक आप किसानों और कारनकारों की बिल्कुल माफ कर दीजिए और जो इन गिने सरप्लस कारन हैं, बस या पन्नाह प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे उन से आप कहिए कि 50 प्रतिशत यह जो नया धान निर्धारित किया है उस धान पर वह दे और बाकी खुले बाजार में बेचें। खुले से मतलब है प्रान्तबन्दी, जिलाबन्दी इत्यादि को खरम कर देना और किमान को पूरी छूट दे देना कि खुले बाजार में वह अपना धनाज बेचें। धान जो थोक व्यापारियों को छूट दे रहे हैं वह कारनकारों को देने में क्या तकलीफ है? यदि इस तरह की व्यवस्था आप करेंगे तो कुछ काम आप को जरूर करने पड़ेंगे जिन में एक काम यह करना जरूरी हो जाएगा कि विभिन्न राज्यों जैसे पञ्जाब, हरयाना, उत्तर प्रदेश या बिहार इन में जो बड़े कारनकार हैं जो सीलिंग के कानून में नहीं माने गए हैं ऐसे लोगों के ऊपर मेरी लगाने का काम आप का करना पड़ेगा। अगर नहीं करेंगे तो नतीजा यह होगा कि बिहार जैसे राज्य में 38 प्रतिशत धावादी धमिहीना की और खेतीहर मजदूरों की है, मैं जहर बाना की बान नहीं कर रहा हूँ, वे साग भुझे मर जाएंगे। लगभग 7000 धनुपात में 26, 28, 27 प्रतिशत तक विभिन्न राज्यों में हैं। तो मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जो भी नाम हो वह उत्पादकों को हो। बीच में आप की नई नीति क फलस्वरूप पहले नीकरवाही क साथ मीज मस्ती करते थे अब आप थोक व्यापारियों को छूट देने वाले हैं। इस में कारनकारों को कौन सा लाभ होने वाला है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

दुसरी बान—कारनकारों के लिए मैंने यह कहा है कि आप अपनी कर नीति के बारे में पुनर्विचार कीजिए। मिर्छा माहब में उस दिन मेरी राय से अपना विरोध प्रकट किया, बिजली के दामों के बारे में और मिर्छाई के बावों के बारे में। लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली से मही तक किमान का जो धाम आता है उस में क्यासों सकट किमान के ऊपर धा मकन हैं जिस के फलस्वरूप धण्डी कसन जो आप को खड़ी बिजली पकती है, कई चीजें उसमें ही मकती हैं, बीजे मन तकते हैं या और तरह से वह खरम हो सकती है, इसलिए इनपुट के ऊपर कर लगाने की भी आप की नीति है उस में आप बुनियादी, परिवर्तन कीजिए और धानबन्दी के ऊपर कर लगाने की नीति आप धनमात्र। इस में किसानों का बचाव होगा।

और उस के साथ फसल इन्फोरेन्स की पालिसी की भी यदि धाय चला देंगे तो दूरे देश में इच्छित क्रान्ति हो जायगी। अथर यह करने की धाय की तैयारी नहीं है तो.....

श्री नाथू राम मिर्छा : किमान पढ़ा-लिखा नहीं है, इस विषये उस का साम नहीं उठा सकता।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मैं एक सिद्धान्त की बात कह रहा हूँ। इनपुट्स के ऊपर कर लगाने की नीति से उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ेगा। अथर धाय इस को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है तो न मानिये। लेकिन मेरा धारणा अनुभव यह है और मेरे क्षेत्र के किसान भी यही कहते हैं कि मिर्चाई के ऊपर, खाद के ऊपर, बिजली न ऊपर घनाप-घनाप कर लगाने रहेंगे तो उत्पादन के लिये हम को कार्ड प्रोत्साहन मिलने वाला नहीं है।

धामदनी के बारे में कार्ड नॉट बनाये, केन्द्रीय बज्र कम हो, अफमने के जूम कम हो, यदि इन सब बातों के लिये धाय सोचना चाहते हैं तो जब तक इस तरह के अनिवादी परिवर्तन नहीं होंगे, धाय के उद्देश्या को पूर्ति नहीं होगी। एक और उत्पादक का प्रोत्साहन देना है, पदाचार से मुक्त का धामनिर्भर बनाना है, दूसरी धोर ये 2-10 प्रतिशत की जो आबादी है, जो बिम्बुल असहाय है, जिस के पास कार्ड रगना नहीं है, मिबाय इस के कि सरकारी दुकाना से घनाप खरीद—वर्तमान व्यवस्था में इन की स्थिति और ज्यादा खराब होने वाली है।

मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ—यदि बेरोजगारी की समस्या का धाय समाधान करना चाहते हैं तो नवा-कथित औद्योगीकरण की नीति में कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। बल्कि खेती का विकास हुना तो औद्योगीकरण भी सफल हुवा और बेकारी की समस्या भी हल हो जायगी।

डा० बीरल (बम्बई-इंजिन) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इच्छि यही भी तथा केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल को बड़ाई देने के लिये बड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की आखीरिती पर इस प्रस्ताव के अन्धे जो चर्चा यहाँ पर हो रही है, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि उस में हम इस बात की ज्यादा धिक करने कि देश में यह जनसंख्या जो अन्न खरीदने के योग्य नहीं है, जिसे हम प्लेनरेशन सिस्टम आक्र सोभासटी कहते हैं,

उसे किस प्रकार से सस्ते भाव पर और पूर्ण प्रमाण में खाद्य सामग्री मिले—इस बात की चर्चा हमें यहां पर करनी चाहिये थी।

सभापति जी, पिछले वर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया कि थोक-व्यापार करने वाले व्यापारियों को इस व्यापार से अलग रख कर हम स्वयं इनका अन्न खरीद कर अपने भण्डार को भर लें कि हमें बिदेशों से अन्न न मगाना पड़े और हम मारी जनता को दूरे प्रमाण में मरना तथा अच्छा अन्न दे सकें। इस कल्पना का उस समय सब ने स्वागत किया था, लेकिन हमारे जनसब के भाइया ने और उन के कुछ बाहर के साथियों ने, जिन पर हम नॉट न चोट लगनी थी, जिन्हें हम थोक-व्यापारी कहते हैं, उन्होंने इस का धोर विरोध किया। आज भी जो नीति हमारे सामने आई है—उसमें पिछली योजना में कुछ ज्यादा अन्न नही पडा है—जहाँ पहले फूड कारपोरेशन के अफमने के द्वारा, राज्य सरकारों की एजेन्सीज के द्वारा, राष्ट्रापरेटिवज के द्वारा हम अन्न ला कर अपने भण्डारों को भरा करते थे, वहाँ उस में अब थोक-व्यापारियों को भी मिला लिया है। लेकिन पिछले वर्षों का अनुभव यह कहना है कि जो कुछ हम भंडार में जमा चाहते थे, वह नहीं हो सका। इस का कारण क्या है? इस का सब में बड़ा कारण ना यह था कि किसानों की जितना रुपया गेहूँ का खरीदने के भाव देना चाहिये था, उनका भाव हमन नही दिया। जायद आज हम ठीक रास्ते पर धाये और 105 रुपये देने का नय किया। उस वकन 86 रुपये में गेहूँ खरीदना चाहत थे, जिस पर किसान देने की कैम तैयार होना। आज हम 105 रुपये देने की बात कर रहे हैं, अच्छा होना कि यह खरीदने के दाम 107 या 110 रुपये रखने, यह तो कैंलकुलेशन की बात है। फिर भी सली मटन ने जो नय किया है, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि किसानों को इस भाव में देने में आनाकानी नहीं होगी।

दूसरा कारण अन्न न धाने का यह था कि किसानों और जनता में एक माइकानाजी-आफ-मॉर्टिज पैदा हो गई थी—इसको दूर करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल, खाद्य और इच्छि मन्त्रालय की थी, उस को इस माइकानाजी को दूर करन का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये था। आज की नीति के अनुसार यह माइकानाजी आफ मॉर्टिज दूर होगी।

[डा० कंसाल]

तीसरा कारण यह था—हम ने यह तय किया था कि हम इम्पोर्ट नहीं करेंगे। मैं इन्फ़ीजिट गुना जी से या जो हमारे दूसरे साथी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं उन से पूछता हूँ—रजिस्ट्रार ने कितना इम्पोर्ट किया, बाइना कितना इम्पोर्ट कर रहा है और अगर इस इम्पोर्ट करने तो उससे कितना कोरेन एक्स्पोजे में नुकसान होता। यदि हम मेल्ल-सफिसेन्ट बन कर, देश का उत्पादन बढ़ा कर, इतना धनाज पैदा कर के, कि देश को खाना मकें तब ऐसी घोषणा करने कि धनाज इम्पोर्ट नहीं करेंगे—तब तो ठीक था, लेकिन बात ऐसी नहीं थी। हमने भी साइकानाजी थाफ मोर्टेज फेली।

चौथा कारण यह था कि हमारे यहाँ जो मरजम स्टेट्स थी उन्होंने प्रोपयारमेन्ट पूरा नहीं किया। दूसरी तरफ, जो डेफॉसिट स्टेट्स थी, उन्होंने इतना ज्यादा गेहूँ मांगा जो मायब उन की आवश्यकता ने कहीं अधिक था, देह गुना या दो गुना ज्यादा मांगा, उधर मरजम स्टेट्स ने पूरा प्रोक्थोर कर के नहीं दिया, जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि जितना धनाज हम इकट्ठा करना चाहते थे, वह नहीं कर पाये। देश में हाइड्रस हुआ, ब्लैक मार्केट हुआ। हमारे कुछ विद्याथियों ने या कुछ साथियों ने कुछ स्थानों पर जाकर गेहूँ धान को बाहर निकालने का प्रयत्न किया, पाच करोड़ रुपये का धनाज उन्होंने यदि बाहर निकाल भी लिया, तो भी हमसे समस्या का समाधान तो नहीं हुआ, नहीं हो सकेगा। यह होडिय और ब्लैक मार्केट जब तक कमी रहेगी देश से जानेवाला नहीं है इस के लिये तो आवश्यक कदम यही है कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े—उत्पादन जब बढ़ सकता है जबकि किसानों को मुनासिब कायदा या मूल्य मिले।

एक बहुत जरूरी बात यह है कि हमें स्टेट्स में डिस्प्लिन लाना होगा। आप जो पालिसी यहाँ घोषित करने हैं उनका पालन स्टेट्स को करना चाहिये। जो मरजम स्टेट्स हैं उन को पूरा प्रोक्थोरमेन्ट करके देना होगा। हमारे बीच-ब्यापारी धाज बहुत बढ़ना है। हम में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि बिच प्रकार हम देश से ग्रेन करते हैं, वे बीच-ब्यापारी भी करते हैं, लेकिन बल्लर यह है कि वे देश के साथ साथ धन से भी ग्रेन करते हैं, इन लिये वे मायब देश या जलता से खोजा करते हैं, दबा करते हैं। हमें उन के अन्दर फिर यह भावना पैदा करनी होगी,

उन को बताना होगा कि देश हित में वे जितना मास किसानों से लें सके उस का पचास परसेन्ट सरकार को अवश्य दे। एक सीधी सी बात है—अगर हम और को और कहना मुश्किल कर देंगे तो मायब इससे ज्यादा और पैदा होंगे, हमें उन के अन्दर एक विश्वास तथा देश प्रेम की भावना पैदा करनी होगी। यह ठीक है कि और का विश्वास नहीं किया जाता, लेकिन आज कल तो हम जेलो में भी रिफार्म कर रहे हैं तो फिर इन्हें भी रिफार्म करने की कोशिश क्यों न करें।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सभी महोदय इन तीन-चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें—आप का पिछले साल में कितना उत्पादन हुआ, उस उत्पादन के हिस्सा से कितना प्रोक्थोरमेन्ट हुआ, वह पूरा हुआ या नहीं? दूसरे मास भर पहले अब आपने प्रोक्थोरमेन्ट की जो पालिसी अख्तियार की थी, ना गेहूँ का मार्केट में कितना एराइजम होता था और पालिसी के बाद कितना एराइजम हुआ? इस से पता लग जायगा कि उत्पादन ज्यादा होने हुए भी एराइजम कम हुआ।

तीसरे—जहाँ से ब्यापारी खरीदेंगे और जहाँ बेचेंगे उस पर स्ट्रिक्ट बिजिलेंस रहेगा या नहीं? इस के लिये आपने मकल इन्फ़ोर्जमेंट किया है या नहीं।

चौथे—क्या आप सियुप्लिय बिजिलेंस कमेटी बनायेंगे या नहीं। क्या हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में वे सियुप्लिय बिजिलेंस कमेटी बनायेंगे या नहीं। क्या आप इन को अख्तियार यह देंगे कि उन ब्यापारियों को जिन को वह कमेटी और मानती है, उन पर ध्यान रखे—इन तरह से वह और नहीं रह पायेंगे या जेल जायेंगे।

पाँचवें—आपकी ईन्फ़ू प्राइज क्या होगी? क्या ब्यापारियों को 150 या 200 में बेचने की इजाजत रहे

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन प्रश्नों के जवाब दें। हमारे माननीय श्री मन्त्रिमन्त्रे साहब ने जो मुझसे किये हैं—इन्फ़ूटन नस्ते धान में देने चाहिये, जिससे हर वर्ष गेहूँ के धान न बढ़ाने पड़ें। उनकी धानकमी पर इन्फ़ूटन टैक्स लगाइये, ईन्फ़ूटन टैक्स लगाइये, लेकिन उस को उत्पादन के माध्यम नस्ते धानों पर दीजिये, तब ही मायब ऐसी ज़ातों की या तकनी है कि कमबुद्ध को ज्यादा पैसा न देना पड़े और सरकार को भी कड़ी-कड़ी कीमतें

निर्धारित न करनी पड़े, क्योंकि इन्पुट्स के दाम बढ़ गये। आधा है मशीन जो मेरे इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने।

जी बरबारा सिंह (होमियापुर) : हमने जो मिस्टम पिछले साल अपनाया था उस वकन भी हम गवर्नमेंट के नोटिस में आए थे और उनको कहा था कि अपनी मशीनरी को सैट करो, इसमें खपतान बाफी है। लेकिन कुछ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। नतीजा हमारे सामने है। आज भी मैं कहना हू कि खदसान बहुत है अब भी उस मिस्टम को आपने अपनाया है। इस से पहले से बाबा बेहतर था। मैं जानना हू कि आज आपने 105 रुपये कीमत मुकदर की है। मेरे सोमन कहते हैं कि इतनी क्यो मुकदर की है। मैं उनको बलवाना चाहता हू कि एप्रिकेशन पर रिमाइंड जब आगयी उस वकन हम बनाने कि क्या 105 रुपये मुकदर की है। अब दखना यह है कि क्या हम 125 रुपये पर दे पायेंगे। आपने छट दे दी है कि पचाम परमेंट से आपने पाम रखेंगे, उस को जहा मूव करना बाहे लाइसेंस में कर मूव कर सकेंगे, उस पर किसी या कंट्रोल तो नहीं है। किम भाव पर उनको उन्होंने बेचना है यह उनको खुद नय करना है। उन्होंने खुद ही कहा है कि 150 तक बेचेंगे। आप नोट कर कि 150 से ऊपर कीमत आगयी। उसका कारण है। डा० कैलाश ने कहा है कि उनको हमें चोर नहीं समझना चाहिये। लेकिन हमारा तर्जुबा तलख है। उसी की बिना पर मैं यह कह रहा हू। इस बास्ते आप मेहरबानी करके दामों की शोकबाम करें। इस में हम आपके साथ है और साथ रहेंगे।

आप देखें कि पञ्जाब में डीजल के लिए दो बा और तीन तीन फरमान सखी लाइन लगती है, कैन ने माथ कैन जुड़ा होता है लेकिन फिर भी उनको डीजल नहीं मिल पाता है। बाबा बांटा होने के करीब है। उनको डीजल नहीं मिल रहा है। उनके बारे में आपकी कुछ सो करना होगा। हो सकता है कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्वाइंट पर कुछ गड़बड़ हो। उसको भी आपके दृष्टत करना होगा। लेकिन बहुत कम डीजल उपकी मिलता है। पञ्जाब आपको बहुत देने के लिए तैयार है। हम देंगे। पञ्जाब ने कहा है कि हम प्रोक्योरमेंट कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यहाँ से कोई जवाब नहीं। उसने कहा है कि 2 मिलियन टन देंगे। पिछली बार 2.7 दिया

था। आज भी देने का तैयार है। यह हम को करना है। एक० सी० आई० के बगैर दें। क्यो आपने तीस हजार से पचाम हजार आदमी बहा खड़े कर दिए हैं। उनके हैंडलिंग बाजिज अगर तीस रुपये हैं तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आपको गेहूँ को मबमिडाइज करके 125 रुपये क भाव पर देना पड़ेगा। 150 तक बेचने की आपने उनको पहले से ही छुट दे दी है। धमकी इंडीजित गुन जी ने कहा है कि उन नोमा ने स्टेटमेंट दे दिया है कि वकन आने पर उनके मूनाबिक हम सोचेंगे कि आया भाव ऊपर जाए या नीचे जाए या स्टैटिक रहे। यह खतरनाक चीज है। आज ही उन्होंने बाजिज आपको दे दी है प्राइसिम बढ़ाने के लिए। हम डिमिन्ड सोलूज के तौर पर काम करेंगे। आप पीपल्स कमेटीज बनाएं। हम देखेंगे कि कौन बड़ा खमीदार उन से मिल कर काम करता है।

अब आप कीमतों का ले। उत्तर प्रदेश में आज 180 रुपये का भाव है। अब इसका मतलब आप समझ लें। आपने 150 रुपये में बीन देगा? व्यापारी 105 में नहीं खरीदेगा। वहा गाव से जा कर उनको कहना कि 110 रुपये का भाव हम आपको देने हैं। यह तो सारी कीमत, आपने पाम ही रखे रहा मार्ग स्टोक और जब हम को जन्मन पड़ेगी आप से ले जाएंगे। ऐसी सूरत में पचाम परसेंट आपने पाम आ पाएगा, यह आपकी देखना होगा। अब पचाम परसेंट देने के जराम क्या हो सकता है, इस पर आपका विचार करना होगा। मैं बातें होने वाली हैं। आपका या डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है उसका आप धुम्न करे। जो इन्क्म टैम से करता है उनके पाम गुवाइज है उसका आप खुनी मार्किट में खरीदन से सकने हैं। (अपघान) - ट्रेडर्स ने हक में बोलने वाले बोले। हमें किमान के हक में तो बोलने से दें। यह सारा विन मेहनत कर के देस को खिलाता है, खून पसीना एक करता है। व्यापारी जाकर किसान को कहेगा कि मैं 110 में लेता हू तुम स्टोक को अपने पास रखो। अब वह अगर पचाम कीमती जो उसको प्रोपन से बेचनी है वह 125 में भी बेचे तो भी उसको बचत है और 150 में बेचे तो बहुत ही ज्यादा बचत है। इस बास्ते अगर आप अपने डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को ठीक करें तब तो काम हो सकता है बर्बा नहीं। फसल धक्की है इस बार। आपके पास खनाज आपका। लेकिन जिस

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

इस से आप धाना करते हैं कि आपके पास धाया उस इस से नहीं धाया। क्यों न कीओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज, मार्किटिंग सोसाइटीज बंद रहें। खरीदें, ट्रेडिंग के रहम पर क्यों निर्भर किया जाए? इससे बात नहीं बनेगी।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि गजब जो सहूलियतें चाहता है वह धाया उसका दें। धायेने उसके लिए टारगेट फिक्स किया है। उनको वह प्रतीक करके आपको दिखा देगा। टारगेट वह पूरे कर देगा।

मैं यह भी कहता हूँ कि नेबर का जो गांव में है उसका भी आपको ध्यान करना चाहिये।

वर्षाई में धाया देखें कि नेबर को किम भाव पर धाना मिलेगा। 150 रुपये से ऊपर के भाव पर मिलेगा। खर्च हान कर 175 या 200 तक जाएगा। धाया धनर उनका 175 में भी देंगे तो धायेने आपसे द्वारा दिए गए गजब में उनका पेट नहीं भरेगा। हम बान्ने जो नृपहोत्र हैं उनको मैंने आपसे सामने रख दिया है। जो पालिमी धायेने नय की है उसकी कामवासी के लिए हम काम करेंगे, हम में कोई हा राये नहीं है। पीपल्स कमेटीय बना कर धाया उनसे कहें कि वे बाघ एड बाई का काम करें। धायेने किसान का आ इमेजिब दिया है उनके लिए हम धायेने मजदूर हैं। उनको 10 रुपये मिल गए हैं लेकिन बाक व्यापारी का 15 रुपये मिल गए हैं। यह आ हिमाब है यह हमारी मजदूर में नहीं धाया है। धायेने विजिनेट रहने की जरूरत है। यह आ निजनाल प्राइमिड इ इमने पार पाने का धाया जो भी गाना निकाले उस पर धाया पूरी तरह में तहें धिल से धमल करें ताकि धायेने जिनका धाना चाहिये मिल सके।

श्री महावीर सिंह साख्य (कानगज) : महापति महोदय, खाद्य नीति के संबंध में श्री महोदय ने पिछले सप्ताह जो घोषणा की उसको मैंने सुना। अभी इस नीति के पक्ष तथा निपट में जो तर्क दिए गए, जो समा-लोचना और आलोचना के रूप में माननीय सदस्यों ने धायेने बिचार व्यक्त किए, उनको भी मैंने सुना। सामाजिक पार्टी के लोगों ने कहा है कि हमारी खाद्य नीति सफल रही है। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपकी खाद्य नीति सफल रही है तो उन्होंने परिचालन खाने के लिए धायेने बाध्य क्यों होना पड़ा, क्यों पिछले साक की

नीति निर्धारित की गई थी, उनको धायेने बदलना पड़ा? मैं समझता हूँ कि जो नीति निर्धारित की गई थी वह असफल सिद्ध हुई है। उसके फलस्वरूप सरकार को यह कदम उठाना पड़ा है। मुहम्मद मुशरफ बाबसाह ने भी इसी तरह अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन किया था। वह पहले अपनी राजधानी को दिल्ली से दीनताबाद ले गया, और बाद में उन ने फिर दिल्ली में ही अपनी राजधानी को रखा। इसके कारण कुछ इतिहासकारों ने उन को एक पातल बाबसाह की उपाधि दी। मैं नहीं जानता कि इस तथाकथित सफल नीति के कारण इतिहासकार हम सरकार को क्या उपाधि प्रदान करेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश एक महान देश है, यह एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है, लेकिन अपनी स्वतंत्रता के 26वें वर्ष में भी हम अपनी खाद्य नीति में हमफन नहीं हुए हैं, यह हमारे लिए एक दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

पिछले वर्ष गेहूँ का भाव 76 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल रखा गया और उस का व्यापार का सरकारी-करण किया गया। जब वह नीति फेल हुई, तो आज गेहूँ के मूल्य में बढ़ि की जा रही है। कासतकार में 105 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल के हिसाब से खरीदा जायेगा और उपभोक्ताओं का 125 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल पर निर्धारित किया जायेगा। हमें हम पर कोई धायापति नहीं है कि हमारे देश का किसान अधिक से अधिक फायदा उठाये, क्योंकि हमारे देश की 80 फीसदी जनता देशान में रहती है और केवल 20 प्रतिशत लोग जहरो में रहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि देशान के लोगों को अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंचना चाहिये।

लेकिन क्या सरकार ने धनुषध किया है कि पिछले वर्ष उनने अपनी जिस नीति की निर्धारित किया और गेहूँ क़रीबने के लिए माइसेंस दे कर बिचोसिये पैदा किये, उन के संबंध में किना आस्टाचार किया और किसनी अनियमितताओं बरती गई? मैंने देखा है कि जब किसान मार्केट में गेहूँ लाता है, तो बैरपट्टी इन्स्पेक्टर कहता है कि हम हम को पान नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन जब किसान उस गेहूँ को पांच रुपये काय पर बैचने के लिए तैयार हो जाता है, तो वही इन्स्पेक्टर उस गेहूँ को पान कर देता है। मर्तीया यह होता है कि सरकार की भाव निश्चित करती है, किसान का बाक उस के पांच रुपये

काम पर करीबा जाता है और बावों में उम धनर का नाम सरकारी तन्त्र और पुंजीपनि व्यापारियों को होता है। एक तरफ यह सरकार समाजवाद का नारा लगानी है और जनसंघ की बुलाई देती है और दूसरी तरफ यह पुंजीपनियों को छुटाचार करने के लिए म्योता देती है।

क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई नीति निर्धारित की है कि उम ने ये जो विधौलिये पैदा किये हैं, उन की खत्म किया जाये और एक ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि सरकार डाइरेक्ट किसानों से खरीद करे और उपभोक्ताओं को कम से कम रेट पर गेहूँ बितारित करे ?

महोदय ने नई विवरण प्रणाली के बारे में कहा है कि सरकार ने केवल जरूरी के लिए विवरण की व्यवस्था की है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है हमारी 80 फीसदी जनता देहाती क्षेत्र में रहती है। क्या उम गरीब जनता को दल में रहन का अधिकार नहीं है ? क्या उस को भोजन और वस्त्र की आवश्यकता नहीं है ? अगर सरकार अपने उद्देश्य पर कायम रहती, तो उम का ध्यान सब से पहले देहाती जनता की धार जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन उम ने ऐसा नहीं किया। इस का मतलब यह है कि सरकार पुंजीपनियों के हाथ में खेसली है, लेकिन इस का आरोप बिरोधी पाटियों पर लगानी है। अगर ऐसा न होना, तो सबसे पहले देहाती जनता के भोजन की आवश्यकता को सामने रख कर विवरण प्रणाली निर्धारित की जाती। प्रत्येक प्रदेश में ग्राम सभायें और को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटियाँ आदि कई एजेन्सियाँ हैं। क्या सरकार उनके द्वारा वितरण की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकती थी। श्रुति इस सरकार का उद्देश्य गरीब जनता को राहत देना नहीं है, बल्कि पुंजीपतियों को कायदा पटुबाना है, इस लिए लाइसेंस जन्ही लोगों को दिये जावेंगे, जो खरीद व्यवस्था होंगे।

क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा प्रावधान किया है कि किसी व्यापारी ने वास्तव में कितनी कुरीद की है और क्या उम का पचास फीसदी सरकार को दिया है या नहीं। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं होने का रहा है कि व्यापारी जो कुरीद करेंगे, वे उस का सबल पैसा-बोसा बना कर सरकार को केवल दल परसेंट दे दें और उस को पचास प्रतिशत बतावें?

सरकार ने इस के लिए क्या उपाय किये हैं कि जो सरकारी मशीनरी काम करती है, वह छुटाचार न कर मके ?

आज उपभोक्ताओं, व्यापारियों और किसानों के मन में धन्नाभाव का डर बैठ गया है। क्या उस तथ्य को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की है, जिस से लोग उम डर से मुक्त हो और समझें कि हमारे पास इतना धन्नागार है कि हम को धन्न सुविधा से मिल सकता है ग्यन अफवाह न दें और और धन्न के भाव में वृद्धि न हो ?

जिन व्यापारियों का सरकार लाइसेंस देती है, उनके छुटाचार को रोकने के लिए, क्या सरकार ने कोई कारगर कदम उठाये हैं, जिन से प्रमाखोरी न हो, और जिनका धन्न धाये, उम का बाजार में चलन बना रहे और महंगाई न बढ़ मके ?

क्या सरकार किसानों के मध्य में कोई मध्य निर्धारित किया है कि प्रत्येक किसान अपने निर्बाह के लिये कम से कम और अधिक से अधिक किम सीमा तक गत्ता रख सकता है ?

क्या सरकार ने इस बात की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया है कि किसान जिन चीजों के आधार पर अपनी उपज को बड़ा सकता है, जैसे खाद, पानी और बिजली इत्यादि, वे उसको आमानी के माध्यम और उचित दाम पर उपलब्ध हो सकें ?

धन्न में मैं दो पकिनयों कह कर बैठना चाहता हूँ। मेरा मुझाब यह है कि "खाद घर मिलती नहीं, तो कम्पोस्ट गोबर की बनाओ। दम से गडार सूने, तो बेकफन मूँ जनाओ। तेल सकट छा गया और बिजली की कमी खास नीति फ़ैल है, सरकार का मानम मनाओ"।

समाप्ति महोदय : अभी कावेस दल के चार जस्ता और हैं। श्री पटेल, श्री वैन्गुली, श्री चिरजीव झा और श्री बन्धिका प्रसाद। मैं उन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे कृपया केवल बार बार मिनट का समय ले। इस के धनाबा मेरे पास और कोई नाम नहीं है। मैं समय की पाबन्दी का सक्ती से पालना करना चाहता हूँ।

19 डिसेंबर.

श्री महबूब लाल पटेल (मेहसाना) : सभापति महोदय, देश में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई उस के बारे में कोई ज्यादा चर्चा करने की जरूरत नहीं है। हथ जानते

## [श्री मन्तर लाल कोस]

है कि जब भी कोई पालिसी सरकार बनाती है तो पालिसी बनाने वाले सोचते हैं कि इस पालिसी से जनता को काफी फायदा होगा। पालिसी बनाने वालों को पहले यह देखना और समझना चाहिए कि जनता को हमसे फायदा होगा या नुकसान होगा। चोक व्यापार की पालिसी बनाने के बाद देश में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई वह सारी बातें मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन उस पालिसी को बनाने के बाद देश में जो दिक्कतें पैदा हुई या खाम कर के किसानों को और कम्प्यूबल को भी जो दिक्कतें पैदा हुई उस के बारे में भी हमें सोचना जरूरी है। चोक व्यापार को हाथ में लेने के बाद जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई उस में बिजली को दोष नहीं देना चाहिए क्योंकि कि शुरू में जब यह चोक व्यापार हमने हाथ में लिया तो प्रोक्योरमेंट का सबाल हमारे समक्ष मौजूद था। हम 85 के भाव में प्रोक्योरमेंट करना चाहते थे। उधर एक तरफ कोर्स बाजरा 150 रुपये के भाव में बिक रहा था। यह बात एब छोटा बच्चा भी समझ सकता है कि जब कोर्स ग्रेन-बाजरा 140 और 150 के भाव में बिक रहा है तो किसान अपना गेहूँ 85 के भाव में प्रोक्योरमेंट में कैसे देगा? यह एक समस्या की बात है। देश में जब भी कोई पालिसी हम बनाते हैं तो किसान को अपने सामने रखना प्रासंगिक है क्योंकि हमारा देश में 80 प्रतिशत लोग देहाती में रहते हैं और खेती से धन्य में सगे हुए हैं। जब भी कोई फूट पालिसी हम बनाते हैं तो उस पालिसी से फायदा होगा या नुकसान होगा यह बात भी समझना जरूरी है। यहां बैठने वाले सब जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं। इसलिए जब भी कोई कानून या पालिसी हम बनाते हैं और उस पालिसी को अगर इम्प्लीमेंट करना है तो उसे इम्प्लीमेंट करने के बाद उसका आम जनता पर क्या असर होगा, आम जनता को फायदा होगा या नुकसान होगा इन सारी बातों को जरूर समझ रखना जरूरी है। लेकिन हम सारी बातें अपने सामने रखते नहीं हैं और उस का परिचायक क्या आता है वह भी हम देख चुके हैं। . . (व्यवधान) . . मैं समझता हूँ कि जब भी कोई कटौती होती है तो हमारे जैसे छोटे लोगों के ऊपर जाती है, इसलिए टाइम की कटौती भी हमारे ऊपर आ गई है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो खेती का धंधा करने वाले लोग हैं उन के बारे में ऐसी माफ्यता

लोगों की हो जाती है कि खेती का धंधा करने वाले सब माफ्यता हो गए हैं, खेती का धंधा करने वाले सब बड़े हो गए हैं और सभी वैसे वाले हो गए हैं। जो लोग ऐसी माफ्यता रखते हैं उनसे मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे लोग कभी देहात में जा कर देखें। मैं नहीं जानता हूँ वे कभी देहात जाते हैं या नहीं। देहाती लोगों के मत से और किसानों के मत से हम सब लोग यहां जा कर बैठे हैं लेकिन कभनसीबी हमारी है कि यहां आने के बाद हम किसान को और देहाती लोगों को बूल जाते हैं। सभापति महोदय भी मेरे ब्याल से देहात से आये हैं। उन्हें पता है देहात में भाव किसानों की हालत क्या है? अगर किसान के पास भाव कोई बूगस धंधा होता तो वह खेती का धंधा छोड़ देता। उस में क्या क्या दिक्कतें हैं और जो लोग उस में लगे हैं उन की हालत कैसी है उस पर विचार करने की हमारे पास मुआइजा नहीं है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को मैं भी धन्यवाद तो इसलिए देता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो नई पालिसी बनाई है, मेरे ब्याल में उससे किसान को थोड़ा बहुत फायदा फायदा होने वाला है और कम्प्यूबल का भी फायदा कुछ फायदा होगा हमसे कोई मन्वेह नहीं है। यहां कई लोग ने इस के बारे में कुछ कहा बनाई है। लेकिन मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जब भी कोई पालिसी बनाते हैं तो उस में हम सुधार नहीं कर सकते ऐसी बात नहीं हो सकती। हम पालिसी बना सकते हैं, बना कर उस में सुधार भी कर सकते हैं। अगर हम ऐसा लगे कि जो पालिसी हमने बनाई है उससे जनता का फायदा नहीं है तो हिम्मत के साथ उस पालिसी को हम छोड़ दे सकते हैं और दूसरी पालिसी बना सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को या नई पालिसी उन्होंने बनाई है और पिछली पालिसी में जो सुधार किया है उसके लिए काबिलगारी की ओर से और कम्प्यूबल की ओर से भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री चिरंजीव लाल (महारा) : सभापति महोदय, काब नीति की परख मेरे विचार से इन पांच बातों पर निर्भर करती है कि किसानों की लाभदायक बूल मिलना है या नहीं, खरीदने वाले लोगों की भी उचित मूल्य पर प्राप्त होता है, या नहीं, बाजार में अनाज पर्याप्त मात्रा में आता है या नहीं, जमाखोरों और मुआयजोरों पर अंकुश लगता है या नहीं और मूल्य में वृद्धि आती है या नहीं, इन पांच बातों से अगर हम देखें तो हमारी समझ में आता है कि परधनस इतनी नीति के ये पांचों बातें हम लोगों को प्राप्त हो चली हैं और इसलिए हम

मंत्री महोदय को ब्रह्मवाद देते हैं कि वर्तमान स्थिति में सर्वोत्तम खाद्य नीति की घोषणा की है।

अब मैं आप को यह बताता चाहता हूँ कि हमारे दोस्त जो कहते हैं कि पारसाम हमने गेहूँ के बोक व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण का एमान किया था उस से हम पीछे हट गए हैं तो हम पीछे धबधब हटते हैं इस माने में जैसे किमी लड़ाई में जब कोई सेना सकट और खतरे की जगह पर पहुँच जाती है तो वह पीछे हट कर अपनी पोजीशन सुदृढ़ करके फिर आर करती है, हमारी सरकार उसी तरह ने अपनी पोजीशन से रही है ताकि आगे फिर हम इस नीति को दृढ़ता से लेकर चलें और हम को सफल करें। गत वर्ष की जो हमारी मूल्य नीति थी उस में जो असफलता की बात कही जाती है उसे भी बहुत बढ़ा बढ़ा कर लोग बात करने हैं। दरअसल हमारी नीति असफल हुई इस वजह से कि हम ने गत वर्ष गेहूँ की कम कीमत निर्धारण की थी और दूसरी मर्यादिक कमी इस बात की थी कि हमारी प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था मुदब नहीं थी और हम महत्वपूर्ण कार्य के लिये पूर्व में तैयारी नहीं थी। साथ ही मैं जो हमारे जनसब के भाई थे वे लोग आ कर विरोध करने थे और जो बड़े बड़े व्यापारी लोग थे वह तो करने ही में। इन सारी बातों का लेकर हमारी जो भी असफलता हुई उस के बावजूद जो हमें सफलता मिली वह आर्थिक है।

अब मुझे हम में एक सवाल है जिस का जिक्र मैं करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों का यकीन महोदय ने फिर से वाइसेम लेकर सीमित रूप में काम करने का बीका दिया है उसका उपयोग वे लोग कहाँ तक ईमानदारी से कर पाएंगे? इस पर ज्यादा निगरानी रखने की जरूरत है और जैसे कि हमारे कई मित्रों ने कहा है, मैं भी समझता हूँ कि जिला स्तर पर, प्रबन्ध स्तर पर और राज्य स्तर पर हम को वीपुल कमेटी, मार्गजमिक समिति बनानी चाहिए जिसका अध्यक्ष कोई गैर-सरकारी सदस्य हो। मंत्री भले ही सरकारी आदमी रहे और इस समिति को बुरा अधिकार मिलना चाहिए कि वह इन चीजों की ठीक से जांचबीन करे, तथा देखे कि कहीं इसमें कोई भ्रष्टाचार तो नहीं है, कोई व्यवधान तो उपस्थित नहीं हो गया है।

अभावपति भी, अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। अब मैं यही बात भी कहूँ कि प्रशासन की जो डीजी-कमी नीति है उसके वह कमी लक्ष्य नहीं होना। इस 7 LSE/74-12

लिये प्रशासन को पुस्त बनाने की आवश्यकता है। भले ही व्यापक पैमाने पर इसके पुनर्गठन और परिमर्तन की ही आवश्यकता क्यों न पड़े।

दूसरे—खाद्य निगम के द्वारा आप जो गेहूँ खरीदते हैं, उस पर व्यवस्था खर्चा बहुत ज्यादा पड़ता है, इस खर्च को कम करना चाहिये। बोक व्यापारी जो खरीद करते हैं उस पर कितना खर्चा पड़ता है और आप का निगम जो खरीद करता है उस पर कितना खर्चा पड़ता है इन दोनों की तुलना कर के देखना चाहिये कि आप के यहाँ खर्चा क्यों ज्यादा पड़ता है और इस पर नियन्त्रण करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

तीसरे—विनयन प्रणाली को ठोस बनाइए।

चौथी और अन्तिम बात—जो बहुत आवश्यक है—यह है कि हमारे खाद्य मंत्री जी इस मौके पर ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दें कि जितने हमारे मित्रिन बेरोजगार घर बैठे हुए हैं उन की कोषपरेटिव सामाजिकी बने और उस सोमावटी के माध्यम से गेहूँ का खरीद करायें। मेरा अनुमान है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था में आभासीतन सफलता मिलेगी और हमारे लोगों की रोजगार भी मिलेगा।

अन्तिम बात मैं बिहार के मन्त्र में कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारा प्रदेश एक डेफिनिट प्रदेश है, बहा भी नेबी लगाने की बात की जा रही है। ऐसा होना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि—हमारे भाई मधु लिये जो ने जैना कहा है—आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि कम से कम दस एकड़ जमीनवालों पर नेबी न लगे। यदि उन के पास भी उन की आवश्यकता से अधिक धन्य है, तो वह ने लिया जा सकता है और राष्ट्र हित में लोग अतिरिक्त वे भी देंगे। किन्तु हर एक को एकड़ बाने जमीन बाने को जा नेबी के लिए नोटिस दे दिया जाता है, उसके सिर्फ एक आतक ही फैल जाता है। साथ कुछ नहीं होता। अतः इस परिपाटी के तो तुरन्त बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

इन सबको के साथ मैं आप को ब्रह्मवाद देता हूँ।

और अन्तिम प्रस्ताव (बलिमा) सभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे जनसब के साथी कह रहे थे कि हमारी खाद्य नीति सफल नहीं रही है, मैं इस बात को यही मानता हूँ। सरकार ने गेहूँ का बोक व्यापार किसानों की मदद के लिये अपने हृदय में लिया था, विधायकों को भीय में से हटाने



**[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]**

के लिये किया था, 8 मिलियन टन का टारगेट था, जिम में से साढ़े चार मिलियन टन बसूल भी हुआ, जब कि इस काम में प्रदेश अधिकारियों की हमारे साथ निष्ठा नहीं थी, हमारी विरोधी पार्टियों के भाई हमारी इस नीति के विरुद्ध प्रचार कर रहे थे, ताकि हमारी नीति फेल हो जाए। बिहार की प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियां इस प्रकार का वातावरण पैदा कर रही थीं जिसमें अशान्ति फैले, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी की इमेज कम हो, ऐसी स्थिति में भी हमारे गरीब किसानों ने साढ़े चार मिलियन टन अनाज दिया—यह हमारी सफलता का सूचक है। हम असफल नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन हमें पूर्ण सफलता नहीं मिली—यह दूसरी बात है।

देश में ऐसे पिछड़े आंचलों में जहां दो प्रदेशों की सीमायें मिलती हैं, उन गांवों में खाद्य स्थिति बहुत खराब रही। क्योंकि प्रदेश सरकारों ने उन क्षेत्रों में प्रतिबन्ध लगा रखा था, उनका अनुमान था कि जो अन्न बाईर के क्षेत्रों में जायगा, वह दूसरे क्षेत्र में स्मगल हो जाएगा, इस कारण उन क्षेत्रों को पर्याप्त अनाज नहीं भेजा गया और उन को बहुत महंगे दामों पर अनाज खरीदना पड़ा। मैं विशेष कर उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र बलिया की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ—मेरा क्षेत्र गंगा और घाघरा के कटान का क्षेत्र है जो दूसरी ओर बिहार राज्य से घिरा हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार वहां काफी अनाज नहीं भेजती थी, उसी तरह से बिहार सरकार भी वहां अनाज नहीं भेजती थी, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि जो गल्ला आरा में 2 रुपये किलो बिकता था, वह सिन्हा घाट में चार रुपये किलो बिकता था। इसी तरह से बलिया में जो गल्ला दो रुपये किलो बिक रहा था, वह कोखा, कोखा-नारायणपुर, रानीगंज बेरिया में बहुत ऊँचे दामों पर बिक रहा था। इस तरह के प्रतिबन्ध में सरकार को ढील डालनी चाहिये। वहां पर इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये—जैसे आप ने मोटे अनाज में इन्टरस्टेट छूट दी हुई है, उसी तरह से बाकी अनाज के लिये भी छूट नहीं देनी चाहिये। यदि ऐसा न हो सके तो कम से कम दोनों प्रदेशों की सरहद पर रहने वाली जनता के लिये प्री-मूवमेंट की छूट होनी चाहिये, उन का एक जोन बना दिया जाय। जो गरीब आप की नीतियों में विश्वास करता है, जब भी उस को चुनौती दी जाती है तो आप का साथ देता है, उस को

यदि भोजन न मिले तो इस का उसके मन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, आप स्वयं अनुमान लगा सकते हैं।

हमारे मंत्री जी ने अपने आकाशवाणी के इन्टरव्यू में कहा है कि वे औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में ही गल्ला दे पायेंगे। मैं उन से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ—हम कमिटेड हैं विशेषकर हरिजनों के लिये, बीकर-सैवजन के लिये, उन उपेक्षित और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के लिये जहां हमेशा सूखे से तबाही छाई रहती है, जहां अतिवृष्टि और अनावृष्टि होती है, उन को हमें नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये, इन गरीबों के लिये राशन की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये क्योंकि यह अभाव ग्रस्त क्षेत्र है।

अब मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा देना चाहता हूँ—आप ने गल्ले का भाव 105 रुपये घोषित किया है, लेकिन ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि जो व्यापारी गल्ला खरीदे वह प्रतिदिन घोषित करे कि उस ने कितना गल्ला खरीदा है और किम स्थान पर वह गल्ला रखा जायगा। उसके गोदामों की पूरी जानकारी सरकार के पास होनी चाहिये। सब से पहले तो वह उस अनाज को सरकारी गोदामों में रखे, उस के बाद यदि बच जाय तो अपने गोदाम में रखे, जिस की जानकारी सरकार के पास होनी चाहिये ताकि 50 प्रतिशत की जो लैबी उस अनाज पर लगानी है, उसमें कोई बेइमानी न हो सके। इस में सख्ती से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

**नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढ़ी) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने खाद्य मंत्री जी की जो नीति है जो व्यापार नीति है, उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने देश के व्यापारी वर्ग को अन्न खरीदने की जो छूट दी है, वह कितने मन अन्न प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से खरीदेगा और उस की घोषणा कैसे होगी? मान लीजिये कोई व्यापारी 1 हजार मन खरीदता है, तो जो सप्लाई के इंस्पेक्टर उस की बगल में बैठ कर रसगुल्ला खाते हैं, वे उस को 50 मन लिख देंगे। क्या इस के लिये आप ने कुछ विचार किया है? देश के व्यापारी जितना अन्न खरीद कर आप को बता देंगे, क्या उस को सत्य मानेंगे? यदि इस तरह से सत्य मान लेंगे तो देश की स्थिति इस साल गत वर्ष से भी ज्यादा खराब हो जायगी और जनता को गल्ला 170 और 180 रुपये किलो के भाव से मिलेगा। यदि व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं होगी तो

गत वर्ष से भी अधिक भंयकर स्थिति इस वर्ष होगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि व्यापारी लोग जो भी खरीदें उस पर प्रतिबन्ध होना चाहिये। दिन भर में जो माल खरीदें, हर रोज़ शाम को उन के गोदाम में जो ताला लगे उसकी दो कुजियां होनी चाहिये, एक कुंजी व्यापारी अपने पास रखे और दूसरी कुंजी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के पास जमा करा दे। सप्लाय इंस्पेक्टर के पास कुंजी नहीं रहनी चाहिये, बँक के लाकर में रखी जाय या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के पास रखी जाय।

इसके अतिरिक्त जिस किसान से गेहूँ खरीदा जाय, उसको एक रसीद दी जानी चाहिये, जिस पर किसान का नाम, ग्राम का नाम, पोस्ट-ग्राम का नाम माल का वजन तथा किसान के हस्ताक्षर उस रसीद पर हों। उस रसीद के बारे में समय समय पर मंडल-अधिकारी या जिलाधीश जांच-पड़ताल करें। अगर इस तरह की व्यवस्था आप करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि व्यापारियों पर नियंत्रण रखा जा सकेगा तथा स्थिति में काफी सुधार हो सकता है।

महापति जी, मैं कल सीतामढ़ी से आया हूँ, तीन दिन पहले सीतामढ़ी जिले के करीब 500 गांवों में इतनी भंयकर बारिश हुई है, आंधी आई है, ओले पड़े हैं, जिस के परिणाम स्वरूप किसानों का जितना गल्ला वहाँ पड़ा था, सब नष्ट हो गया है। इतना भंयकर तूफान था कि वृक्ष के छिलके उड़ गए, आम का मोजरा बरबाद हो गया, इस तरह से हजारों गांवों की खेती बरबाद हो गई, किसानों के पास एक छंटाक अन्न भी नहीं रह गया है। वहाँ अभी भी लगातार बारिश हो रही है, जिस के कारण खेती में पानी लग गया है। किसानों की जो भी खिसारी, चना, मसूरी खलिहानों में पड़ी थी, उस में अंकुर पड़ गया है। किसानों का जो गेहूँ खेत में पड़ा था, जिस की कटाई नहीं हो सकी थी, वह सब ओला पड़ने से नष्ट हो गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट से आप रिपोर्ट मंगाएं। जहाँ जहाँ ओले पड़े हैं वहाँ वहाँ कम से कम आप बिहार के कोटे में नहीं, बल्कि स्पेशल कोटा में सीतामढ़ी, मुजफ्फरपुर, चम्पारन, इन तीन जिलों में गेहूँ आदि की व्यवस्था करें। सैकड़ों मील में वहाँ ओले पड़े हैं। वहाँ की आबादी को, सैट परसैट लोगों को आप गेहूँ आदि की जो भी सहायता करना चाहते हैं करें ताकि किसान और गरीब लोग जो हैं, उनके प्राणों की रक्षा हो सके।

आपने कहा है कि जहाँ बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं उन्हीं के मजदूरों के लिए आप अन्न की व्यवस्था करेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि जो करीब किमान है गांव में, जो अन्न पैदा करता है, हलवाहा है, जो गेहूँ लगाते हैं, दौनी करते हैं या इस तरह के दूसरे लोग हैं उनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और उनके लिये भी आपको अन्न की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Mr. Chairman, Sir I welcome this opportunity which has been provided by this honourable House to discuss this statement which I made the other day before the hon. Members.

I welcome this opportunity for two reasons; Firstly, it gives me an opportunity of removing some misgivings which are entertained by the hon. Members. It will also give me at the same time an opportunity to clarify some of the details of this statement which I have before this House.

Before doing that, I would like to make a few observations, and these are that some of the hon. Members have expressed views that, so far as the matter of food is concerned, it has to be treated as a national problem. I do agree with those hon. Members who have suggested that so far as this problem is concerned, let us have a national outlook and let us not bring politics into it, and let us try to see how we can overcome the difficulties with which we are faced, how we can make food available to our people at a reasonable price and how we can help in the increased production of foodgrains and cereals and other commodities so that we may not have to face this kind of difficulty in the future.

The second thing which I would like to point out is this. I think the time has come when we should be clear in our mind that this is not because of pre-conceived ideas or ideologies that we have placed a

[SHRI F.A. AHMED]

certain policy before this House and before the country last year. We thought that the policy of take-over would help us in having an effective control over the surplus so that there may be no scope for speculators on the one hand and there may be no distortion of prices on the other hand, and it may be possible for us to provide the foodgrains which are the essential commodities for the existence of our people at a reasonable price to our people and particularly the vulnerable sections. That was the main objective or idea underlying this policy. So far as procurement is concerned, that was a procedure in order to implement that particular policy. And today when some people say that we have reversed our policy or that we have surrendered our policy, I do not agree with such a view. Of course, so far as my friend Mr. Mishra is concerned and so far as my friend Mr. Madhu Limaye is concerned they did not expect much good out of the policy which we had initiated last year and they also did not expect any good out of the policy which we have enunciated this time but they have not told us what is the better policy which can serve the objective which we have placed before ourselves.

Now, Sir, I would like to point out one thing. There is no question of surrender and there is no question of reversal in our policy. I can reiterate and emphasise that so far as this Government and our party are concerned, we accept the socialist path as the proper path for the purpose of development and progress of this country. We are very clear about this. We shall pursue this path. May be that we may have to change to the emphasis from time to time; may be, we may have to change the direction from time to time. But, we hope that the goal that we have set before ourselves will be achieved in the long run.

Now, the question before us is this. Why did the policy which we had placed before the House and was accepted by it was not a success? I can give you a number of reasons for this. One of the main reasons why the policy had failed is this. The very hon. Members who are now criticising us had created such a psychology in the country and, on the basis of which, it was not possible for us to obtain foodgrains from the cultivators.

I would like my hon. friends to realise one thing. This was the policy placed before the country by us. Also I accept the suggestions given by the hon. Members. But, this cannot be implemented through our bureaucracies; that can be implemented through the people of our country. Dictatorial form of Government would only give a good-bye to democracy. And if we have to say good-bye to democracy, to freedom of expression, to freedom of thought and to freedom of action, then only they will make that policy a success. The other method is by persuasion we have to make that policy a success. We have accepted the democratic method of persuasion to see to it that the policy is accepted by our people. The only way to make that policy a success is to run cooperatives effectively at the lowest level not for the purpose of obtaining surplus foodgrains or other grains from the cultivators but also for the purpose of providing the necessary inputs, necessary articles which the cultivators require to boost up the production. Until it is possible for us to set up cooperative societies at the lowest village levels, it may not be possible for us to persuade a large number of people to accept the policy which can yield results after it has been practised and after it has been accepted. What I want the hon. Members to do is this. Are the Members of the Opposition prepared to go to the villages with our workers to see that such cooperatives are established in this country?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**  
Do you want us to go to the people?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** What I want my hon. friend, Shri Mishra to remember is this. So far as food is concerned, let us not have politics in that. Let us all try to see if we can have a programme in which all parties can be combined together and make that progress a success through which only we can make the socialist method of living a success. In a democratic set up, this thing has got to be considered.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**  
They talk of cooperation only on the floor of the House. They never seek cooperation. That is only for public consumption.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN :** Is it a matter for collective bargaining?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** Some of the hon. Members made a reference to the fact that today we were in this plight because there had been no improvement and no development so far as production was concerned. I think that they are obvious of the facts and they are blind to the facts and figures in our country when they say so. I must give credit to Mr. Madhu Limaye because he said that in the course of the last five or six years wheat production had doubled from about 15 to 16 million tonnes to about 26 to 27 million tonnes. He was prepared to accept it, but he said that during the past few years there had been no progress and no improvement so far as even wheat production was concerned. I would only like to remind him that we had achieved the target to 108 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1970-71, and at that time, our wheat production was a little over 23 million tonnes. But even in 1971-72 when the total food production had come down to a little over 105 million tonnes, our wheat production had gone to about 28 million

tonnes. In 1972-73, wheat production came down from 26 million tonnes to about 25 million tonnes or 24.9 million tonnes. But may I say that I would not be wrong in saying that that was not the correct figure of production? The reason is this that because we had adopted this policy of take-over of wheat trade, everyone was anxious to play down the figures. The cultivator, thinking that he would have to pay levy, was showing less and less figures. My hon. friend says that this year the production will go down to about 20 million tonnes. This is the kind of thing which has been doing the greatest damage to our country.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**  
May I say a word here? These people were saying last year, in spite of our stress on the fact that they were not going to have 30 million tonnes, that they would certainly be able to achieve the target. After having spent Rs. 150 crores, what have they achieved? If they exaggerate the figure, they are not doing a disservice to the country but when we say realistically that they would not be able to achieve more than this, then we are doing a disservice to the country! Is that the way to go about the task? Am I going to take a certificate from him? It is a peculiar kind of thing that he should say that we are doing disservice to the country. This is my realistic estimate, and this is my judgement. Why should he find fault with it?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** Let him have patience.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**  
The Members of his party had advanced strange arguments; they had decried our arguments as those of the reactionaries earlier. Similar of arguments have been advanced by hon. Minister.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** May I submit that the hon. Member has had his say and

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

I did not interrupt him then, and now he should allow me to go on?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**  
He must not impute motives to us.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) :** But the hon. Minister should not attribute motives. That is the point.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**  
Let him stick to his figure; I stick to my figure. I have given an example of how the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Food Minister were stressing last year that they would be able to achieve 30 million tonnes; they had spent Rs. 150 crores on the crash programme but they could not go beyond 24.9 million tonnes. What happened last year?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** The hon. Member should have the patience to permit me to complete my statement. I was trying to point out that so far as 1973-74 was concerned, we had placed the estimate before this House that we were likely to achieve a production of about 113 to 114 million tonnes of foodgrains, out of which we had indicated that our production target for kharif was 67 million tonnes, and I may tell the House that we have achieved more or less the target which we had placed before the House so far as rice is concerned.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**  
No, that is wrong.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** So far as rice production is concerned, it is a bumper crop, and we have never had such a good rice crop as we had this year. We had fixed a target of 40 million tonnes of rice during the kharif season and we have achieved that. I hope that during the rabi also we shall be able to achieve the target of rice. We have a target of 45 million tonnes of rice for the whole year.

It is true there has been some shortfall so far as the production of maize is concerned. But that has more or less not interfered with the target which we had fixed for the kharif.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**  
Lack of winter rains will not affect rabi production? Lack of power will not affect it?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** So far as rabi is concerned, we had fixed a target of about 47 or 48 million tonnes of foodgrains in which we had fixed a target of about 30 million tonnes of wheat. That was based on the fact that more area under wheat was brought under cultivation in the wheat-producing areas and that more high-yielding varieties of seed were sown in the areas concerned. So we hope it will be possible for us to increase it. But it is a fact that so far as the winter rainfall is concerned, we did not have winter rain and because of the shortage of fertiliser the production will be brought down to some extent.

At the same time, I would like to tell the hon. member that I am hoping that nothing will turn out so bad. So far as the present condition is concerned, this year we are free from the rust which had affected a big area of wheat last year.

Also this year there is no hot wind. On account of such wind, the grains get shrivelled. The hon. member may say what he likes. But this is the position.

Yesterday I had occasion to pass through Haryana and a portion of Rajasthan and I saw that the crop was in very good shape. Within a few days, it will be harvested there.

I am not a prophet like him, but I hope it will be possible for us, if not to achieve our target, at least to achieve a production

which will not be less than what we had last year. I think it will be very wrong for anyone to say anything which will tend to create a psychology of shortage or to say that there is going to be less production...

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** This is the psychology of complacency.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** a production of 20 million tonnes.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** This is more dreadful than that. Please do not play politics with food. You are playing politics with food.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** We are not.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** You will be responsible for starvation of vast millions of people by having this kind of complacency (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN :** You have had your say. Why do you interrupt like this ? We have had a five-hour debate.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Why do you say that we are creating a psychology of shortage?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** Why are you not prepared to accept facts? You have created hell in the country by this kind of psychology of shortage.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** We know our duty. We know what you have done to the people. The people know it.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** While they come here, they say something and they do the opposite thing elsewhere in order to see that the problems and the difficulties with which we are faced are not overcome.

Some hon. members on this side have very rightly pointed out that apart from the policy or the ideology, we have to see from the practical aspect how we can increase

production of foodgrains, particularly cereals in our country. So far as that matter is concerned, a large number of suggestions have been made by hon. members. Some of these have been given by members of the Opposition also. They have suggested that implementation of land reforms is a must. They have said that so far as cases pending against cultivators are concerned, they have to be disposed of as early as possible. Then so far as labour legislation is concerned, it should be done. These are some of the various suggestions which have been made by hon. members. I shall take them up with the hon. Chief Ministers who will be coming here. In fact, I have already written to them to see that these are implemented as early as possible. At the same time, they have also stressed that the requirements in order to increase production have also to be provided to the cultivators. Out of these requirements, the immediate requirements are the provision of the facility of water, chemical fertilisers, good seeds, pesticides and so on.

I would like to point out that it is wrong for hon. Members to feel that there has been no progress or no development in our country. So far as the provision of irrigation is concerned, apart from what is being provided through major and medium irrigation schemes, we have been laying stress on the provision of facilities through minor irrigation. I can tell the House that every year we are providing minor irrigation to nearly one million hectares of land. We hope that this speed will be improved in the next fifth five year Plan also. It is true that though we have been doing this, because of the constraints of power, we have not been able to take the maximum benefit out of this. Now, as hon. Members may have heard, the Minister of Irrigation and Power has said that very early it will be possible for them to provide two million

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

kw of power, and I hope when this is available to the States, they may be able to get the maximum advantage out of this.

So far as fertilisers are concerned, it is true that today I have not been able to meet the requirements of the States. I entirely share the anxiety and the view of the hon. Members that had I been able to provide more chemical fertilisers, I would have got at least 10 times more foodgrains to feed the population of the country. But there are difficulties which have to be considered in this direction. So far as we are concerned, we have provided a capacity to manufacture about 22 lakh tonnes of fertilisers in our country. Last year, we were able to get only about 13 lakh or at the most 14 lakh tonnes of fertilisers. Unfortunately, we were not able to work our units to their maximum capacity, and that was due to two main reasons. One was the shortage of power and the other was the strike in a number of factories. If these two things are removed, and when there is a provision for increasing the capacity from 22 lakh tonnes to 28 lakh tonnes in the next year, I hope it will be possible for us to get more fertilisers within our own country and then we will be able to supply them. Even that is not sufficient.

Hon. Members must realise that when I asked for estimates from the various States, so far as the requirements of fertilisers are concerned during the ensuing kharif season, the estimate that was given to us comes to about 40 lakh tonnes; it is only for kharif; it does not take into account the rabi of 1974-75; it only takes into account the kharif of 1974-75. According to the estimates submitted by the States, they want about 40 lakh tonnes. So, I would like to point out that with the facilities and improvements which they have been providing by giving them better quality of seeds, irrigation facilities and so on, there is more and more demand for chemical

fertilisers. It is not possible for a Government, by magic, to improve the production by doubling or trebling it, which is the quantity required by our country. Therefore, we have to realise these difficulties and limitations and constraints. So, I am asking all the Chief Ministers to hold meetings at various levels, suggesting that they should have a combination of chemical and organic fertilisers so that it may be possible for us to meet the country's requirements as much as we can. We have also asked them to see that they should depend not only on the cowdung and other wastages in the rural areas but the leaves and other things in the neighbouring forest areas have also to be collected and utilised for the purpose of compost fertilisers.

At the same time we have to ask them to use more and more weedicides so that whatever fertiliser is provided is used for the growth of the plant and is not taken up by the weed. Some hon. Members suggested that the best method of making food available is to put a levy on the producer. I should not like to trouble the house with details about every State. I should like to place before this house the position in respect of three important wheat growing States, namely, Punjab, Haryana and U.P. You will realise that the objective that we have before us will not be achieved even if we put a levy on the producer. In Punjab the number of holdings is 13 lakhs. The irrigated area under these holdings is 21 lakh hectares. The number of holdings with less than one hectare is 7.3 lakhs. The wheat area under these holdings is 3.3 lakh hectares. The remaining holdings on which levy can be imposed is 5.7 lakhs. The wheat area under these holdings is 17.7 hectares. The wheat area to be exempted from levy per holding is one lakh hectares. The total comes to 5.7 hectares. The balance is 12 lakh hectares. If you take one tonne



per hectare you will be able to collect by way of levy 12 lakh tonnes. That is from irrigated area. From the unirrigated area we have worked out and we find that we will be able to get 0.5 lakh tonnes. So from both irrigated and unirrigated area in Punjab we get 12.5 lakh tonnes as levy. We have worked out similar figures for Haryana and that comes to 6.6 lakh tonnes. From U. P. the figure is 7.8 lakh tonnes. Therefore, if you really talk on the basis of levy we would be obtaining much less than what we did last year. It is easy to give suggestions, but these suggestions have to be examined having regard to the facts and figures; if you find that this is a good way of doing it, there can be no objection to our doing so.

We have tried the levy system last year in Bihar and M. P. The poor peasant was chased and the rich peasants were left out.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Who was responsible for this?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** Everybody including yourself is responsible. In order to impose levies, you have to use coercion. For the purpose of coercion, you have to use various whom you call corrupt, this and that. To what extent it can succeed is a matter which has to be considered.

We spent a good deal of time in discussing this matter what the pros and cons will be. Unfortunately my hon. friend was not present in the Consultative Committee of Parliament.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** I am not a member of that Committee and one can be a member of only one Committee. But you have constituted an excellent body—the National Advisory Committee on Food where we did not happen to be represented. There are some privy councillors on that.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** Therefore, I had the benefit of advice given to me, suggestions given to me, by a number of Members of Parliament both from this House as well as from the other House and we discussed various matters. But, I would like to point out one thing. These are something, some telling facts, which held up the decision, to adopt a particular policy.

After we took over the wheat trade, last year, between May 1973 and January 1974, there was a rise of Rs. 65-100 per quintal, so far as the price of wheat was concerned. It varied from place to place. So far as Punjab and Haryana were concerned, the price of wheat, in January 1974, was between Rs. 100 to Rs. 105. In UP, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, it was between Rs. 125 to Rs. 150. In deficit States like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Bihar, it ranged from Rs. 210 to Rs. 250. What I would like to point out is this. While in 1973, the difference in price in Punjab and Maharashtra was only Rs. 31, in January 1974, there was a difference of Rs. 153. Similarly, in Gujarat while the difference was only Rs. 77 in February 1973, in January 1974, the difference in price in these two States was Rs. 115. Similarly, so far as the difference in price in Karnal and Bihar is concerned, it was only Rs. 4 in February 1973, whereas, in January 1974, there was a difference of Rs. 180. These facts are so glaring.

Now, the hon. Member has said that by adopting this particular policy, the price will increase and this will have its effect on dearness allowance etc. I would like the hon. Member to remember that so far as the index is concerned, it is not based only on the price of wheat or coarse grains which we give through the fair price shops, but, it also depends on the prices at which these things are available in the open market and the average of the two is taken. If



[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

we are able to reduce this, big difference, not only on humanitarian grounds but also on grounds of economics, it will be possible for us to bring down the index and there will be no question of dearness allowance and other things going up.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** The average of what has been taken in fixing the price at Rs. 105 per quintal?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** I will come to that.

In regard to the point made by the hon. Member that by increasing the price of wheat supplied through the public distribution system, there will be an increase in dearness allowance and so on, my feeling is that that will not be the result. Secondly, the hon. Member has asked what are the criteria which we took into account when fixing the price at Rs. 105 per quintal. I would like to point out that apart from the suggestions which were given to us in these several meetings—Consultative Committee meetings, Chief Ministers' Conference and the Conference to which my friend had some objection—we also had some basis. You know that, last year, our procurement price was Rs. 76 and if we add to that Rs. 4 which was given by way of bonus and so on, it will come to about Rs. 80. In fixing the price, so far as the procurement of rice was concerned, we gave a rise of about 33½%.

Giving the same rise that we had given in the case of rice i.e. 33½%, it works out to Rs. 105. So, it is not only on account of one fact but on account of the opinions expressed by a large number of people that we arrived at this figure.

Mr. Limaya was under a misapprehension when he said that this is the price we are giving to wholesale traders. That is wrong. This is the price we have fixed as our purchasing price from the growers. I would

like to assure the growers that we will not allow the prices to go down to less than Rs. 105. So far as the cultivator is concerned, this is the price at which Government is going to purchase from the growers. If any trader offers less to any grower, he need not sell it to him; he can come to us and we shall purchase the entire quantity at Rs. 105.

Regarding flexibility, it is very difficult for the FCI to purchase at Rs. 102, 103, 104 etc. We have allowed the wholesale dealers to have some flexibility in purchasing from the growers. We are giving that flexibility to public bodies like cooperatives which will have to take a licence like a wholesale trader. This important aspect has not been considered by many members. While we are introducing wholesale traders, we have not completely lost sight of cooperatives, who will be made effective for making purchases by giving them the same facilities as we are giving to the wholesale dealers.

When we say that he will have to give 50 per cent of what he purchases to us at Rs. 105, members rightly ask, what is the control we shall have over him? So far as Punjab, Haryana and to a great extent UP are concerned, they have a regulated market. The deals, whether they are done by the Food Corporation or by the co-operatives or by private dealers, are registered net in one place but in three places. The system is, as soon as he purchases in the market, half of it he will have to hand over to us. Our people will be there to check. The price he is paying and the quantity he purchases will be recorded. Half of that quantity he will have to hand over to us immediately to be taken to the Food Corporation. I am taking up with the Chief Ministers the question of setting up non-official committees not only at these centres but also at the borders, so that there may not be any smuggling.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**  
Consisting of your own popular partymen?  
20 hrs.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** I can tell Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra that we are very large-hearted; if he is prepared to accept our policies and if he is prepared to co-operate with us, I shall recommend to all the Chief Ministers and Food Ministers to see that the assistance and cooperation of all those who accept our policies are taken in order to see that this is effective.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**  
Why do you not take a firm commitment from these organized markets, from each wholesale-trader that he will deliver a particular quantity, so that you are able to attain the figure of 12 million tonnes or so, both rabi and Kharif?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** It is wrong for any one to believe that we have come to any understanding or agreement with the grain dealers. That is a wrong impression which has been created. But I would like to point out, that this is our policy; we want to provide them with an opportunity to have transaction in a fair way by which they can also earn their livelihood, they can also have something as incentive to do the work; at the same time they should also do this work with a view to helping the people and the Government. I would also like to point out that, if I find that this arrangement has failed or is likely to result in hoarding and so on, I shall not waste my time and shall immediately change our policy and also take proper action against the grain dealers. I would like to give this warning to them. I have no objection if they are prepared to give us according to our policy. I would like to trust them. Let them prove themselves worthy of our trust, and we shall not be wanting in giving them the necessary assistance.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** I am asking you to take a firm commitment from them, may be on weekly basis or monthly basis. There should be a firm commitment from them. Do not leave it to your inspectors. What they are going to collect every day is an uncertain factor.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** I am asking them that, whatever they collect, they should hand over 50 per cent of that.

**SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL :** If they purchase from the farmers directly, we will not be able to keep our eyes open. I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that no trader is allowed to purchase directly from the farmers. If they purchase directly from the farmers, it will be impossible for us to check. They should purchase from mandis. They should not be allowed to purchase from the farmers directly.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** As I pointed out, so far as States are concerned, the transaction is done in a regulated manner. But I also realise that there may be a possibility of some having transactions with the growers direct. Therefore, we are fixing the quantity which they can stock at a particular time, and that quantity will include the stock in their godown, their stock in the purchasing centre and the transaction which they make with the growers, and we shall take the assistance of the non-official committees to see that they do not indulge in having an arrangement with the growers which will defeat this very policy.

श्री लालबहादूर शास्त्री (पटियाणा) : पंचायतों में 1971 के होलसेल डीलर को एसीगिनेट कर दिया गया था। वहाँ पर कोकोप्रेडिय, मार्केट, एच० सी० चार्ज, कच्चा सामग्री प्रोक्वायरमेंट करने हैं। क्या पंचायत ने कहा है कि हब होलसेल सिस्टम को रिबाइव नहीं करना चाहते हैं? यदि हाँ तो क्या आप उसको ऐसा करने

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

के लिये मजबूर करेंगे ? इसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have said that today I am not going to distribute something to someone who does not exist or who are not there. If some one comes and asks for a licence that will have to be done in consultation with the State Governments.

श्री सतपाल कपूर पञ्जाब में 105 रुपये की क्विंटल पर होमसेलर से आप खरीदेंगे और पञ्जाब परसेंट उनसे आप लेंगे। इसमें बड़ा बहुत बड़ा हंगामा होगा। वहाँ के लोग होमसेलर को किसी भी कीमत पर टावरेंट करने को तैयार नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में जो सप्लायमेंट आप होमसेलर को देना चाहते हैं वे आप को प्रोड्यूसर या पब्लिक एजेंसी को क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Have I not said that I have introduced an element here that whatever facilities we want to give to wholesale dealers will be available to cooperatives?

Actually, I shall be the happiest person if today the cooperatives can undertake that responsibility and discharge that responsibility.

And, so far as the issue price is concerned, I had made it quite clear. Our policy had been to provide as much subsidy as possible. There was a difference of about 10 04 12 rupees between the issue price and procurement price. Now we have calculated that it works to about Rs. 26 or Rs. 27 or Rs. 28; we are increasing it only upto Rs. 25. Some Members said, why cannot you increase the subsidy. This matter has been considered by us. Now, if we increase the subsidy it will have the effect of increasing deficit financing in this country. So, you will know that this is the lesser of the two evils which we have selected. There will be less pressure on our public distribution system also. When the difference between

these two is less many people would like to go to the open market instead of queuing up here and there will be less pressure thereby. We really want that it should help the vulnerable sections of society. So, that aspect will be kept by us.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAD PAINULI (Tehri-Garhwal) : Some hon. Member raised the question as to what will happen if the dealer keeps better quality of wheat with himself and gives the inferior quality to the Government. What check has the Government in respect of such a situation?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That is what I have been telling. Whenever purchase is made immediately half of that he gives. This is what happens. We are not taking it from the dealer, we are taking it from the cultivator.

श्री बालेन्द्र प्रसाद बाबू : सीतामढ़ी, मोतीहारी आदि के बारे में मैंने कहा है कि वहाँ पर बोले पड़ें हैं। वहाँ आप क्या सहायता करने जा रहे हैं। वहाँ पर आप अपनी ओर से कुछ क्यों नहीं भेजते हैं और दूसरे तरीके से उनकी सहायता क्यों नहीं करते हैं।

आप पञ्जाब, हरियाणा आदि में जाते हैं। वहाँ पर चल कर आप लिबन का अध्ययन क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? वहाँ चलने का आप प्रोग्राम क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I shall immediately contact the State Government and whatever assistance is called for we shall see that it is given.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Does the Government contemplate enforcing any ceiling price? Or may we take it that sky is the limit so far as the ceiling price is concerned? Instead of sending detachments of army and companies of central reserve force to Bihar, would you think of sending more of foodgrains to Bihar?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** I think the hon. Member will realise that during the last month and this month as well we have increased the supply of foodgrains to Bihar more than what was done in the month of January. He must also realise that in about a few days' time, some wheat will also be coming out and there should be no difficulty so far as availability of foodgrains to Bihar is concerned. I hope he will also help the Government to see that those people who are hoarding the stocks should also bring out the stocks.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** What about the ceiling price? May I take it that sky is the limit for it?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** Some Members have mentioned the ceiling price at Rs. 150 or so. We have not fixed any ceiling price. I can tell the hon. Member that we will not allow them to take any undue advantage of it. That depends on the price at which they will give us.

श्री चिरंजीव झा सभापति महोदय, सरकार इस संबंध में को-ऑपरेटिव को अधिकार देने जा रही है। वह ठीक है। लेकिन क्या अभी महोदय को-ऑपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट को यह आदेश देगे कि बाज माफो में जो बिलिंग बेकार है, यदि वे को-ऑपरेटिव मोसायटी बनाना चाहते हैं, तो उनके बारे में जल्दी कार्यवाही की जावे ?

श्री सिमाच सिंह (मुजफ्फर) : सभापति महोदय, कई स्कीम के अन्तर्गत किसी भी सरप्लस स्टेट से किसी डेकलिट स्टेट में गेहूँ ले जाने के लिए होमसेलज को परमिट

के आधार पर इजाजत देने का विचार है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी सरप्लस स्टेट का शासक किसी डेकलिट स्टेट में गेहूँ ले जाना चाहे, तो उससे पचास परसेंट लेबी लेने के बाद क्या उस को ऐसा करने की इजाजत दे दी जायेगी। सरकार ने लेबी लेने के बाद होमसेलज को 150 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल के हिसाब से बेचने की इजाजत दी है। क्या सरकार डेकलिट स्टेट्स में भी 150 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल के हिसाब से बेचने देगी, या उस से भी अधिक भाव पर बेचने की इजाजत देगी ?

श्री कृष्णचंद्र शर्मा प्रहमब : जहाँ तक डेकलिट स्टेट्स का मामला है, वहाँ जो भी गेहूँ खरीदा जायेगा और जिसके अगिये भी खरीदा जायेगा, उस को उस स्टेट से बाहर ले जाने की इजाजत नहीं होगी। जहाँ तक सरप्लस स्टेट्स का मामला है, वहाँ हम देखेंगे कि उन के पास कितना गेहूँ है और हमें कौन कौन सी स्टेट्स में भेजने की जरूरत है। हम उन को उनी निहाज से परमिट देगे कि वे इनका गेहूँ महाराष्ट्र में ले जायें और इतना बेस्ट बगान में ले जायें और हम उस की कीमत भी तय कर देगे और उनी कीमत पर देना पड़ेगा।

श्री बरबरा सिंह श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र ने इनकी इनटरलज की है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन से तलाबुन करने के लिए कहा गया है, तो क्या वह तलाबुन करेंगे या नहीं।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : ये लोग हमारा महबोन मागने के काबिल नहीं हैं।

20.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 5, 1974/Chaitra 15, 1896 (Saka).